

# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

137.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### THE RAILWAY MEETING.

**Town Hall Crowded--All the Resolutions Adopted Unanimously.**

**Government to be Petitioned for a Grant of Public Land in Aid of Enterprise.**

In compliance with a numerous signed requisition, Wm. E. Warden of the County of Hastings, a public meeting at the Town Hall, Madoc, on Friday, July 29th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity for the construction of a railway to connect the vast Mineral deposits of North Hastings with Lake Navigation at Belleville. The meeting was called for two o'clock, and by that hour the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the farmers, by their presence in such large numbers, showing appreciation of the importance of the project.

Wardens, on taking the chair, said that the object of the meeting would be best shown by his reading a requisition which had been presented to him, and done so, he went on to say that several members of the village had had a caucus about the meeting to be offered, and that the meeting was to receive any suggestions they might have to offer. He expressed his gratification at seeing so many present, and had not expected so large an attendance. One person why this meeting was held in the village of Madoc was, that previous ones on the subject in other places, had ended in smoke. He said that the project thought something was intended to take steps to pre-empting in the same manner. He said that the time was now come, if it was to be a great day, and in aid of it. It seemed to him 1865 was as good a time as any future period, the minerals are sufficient to guarantee that the road pay. The meeting would be addressed by gentlemen who were fully capable of explaining all the many steps necessary to be taken in getting up a railway. Those who had made up their minds would have a railway, should stop talking, and now set to act. We have men amongst us who are capable of carrying the measure through successfully, and he thought we could not do better than ourselves of the services of Col. Hayes, to assist Representatives in Parliament in forwarding the project.

CHARLES GREHAM, Esq., at the request of the meeting, acted as Secretary.

MR. SEYMOUR, Esq., J. P., was then called upon to address the meeting. After a brief introduction, Mr. Seymour said, "It was a good opportunity for the success of the project, that so large and respectable a meeting was present. It gave him pleasure to see so many of the farmers of North Hastings evincing an interest in the movement. He moved the adoption of the following resolution:—That this meeting is fully impressed with a conviction of necessity for the early construction of a Rail or Tram Road to connect the vast Mineral Resources of North Hastings with Lake Navigation at Belleville or some other port on Lake Ontario, and that we believe such a Road, if built and worked on economical principles, would prove a highly remunerative undertaking to the stockholders, as well as an immense boon to the country."

In regard to the necessity of a railway, it depends on the nature of the resources of the country. Roads could be profitably constructed where there was a want of water navigation for the transport of any material. Nothing could be plainer than that we wanted a railway to transport our minerals to Belleville. Our resources in iron were indeed vast, so that their extent could only be guessed. They were of the richest and most valuable descriptions, cropping out on the surface everywhere. It was according to experience that they improved with the depth of the mine—the deeper they were the purer the ore, so as to pay all the expenses of mining. If the minerals on the surface might be taken as a criterion, he never saw better indications than we have. The quantity of iron he believed was inexhaustible, and the quality was certainly very superior.

With regard to its value, it was settled by actual trial that our magnetic ore was as valuable as any on the face of the globe. Sir William Logan says of the black oxide taken from Lot No. 11 in the township of Madoc that it is equal to any in the world; and with regard to the specular, or red hematite, recent examinations had settled some doubts as to whether it was a deposit carried by water from neighbouring hills, and proved the existence of a large bed which cropped out at various places over a range of several miles. As soon as the rock changes from granitic to limestone, the magnetic ore changes to hematite, and the two ores exist in large quantities close to each other in this township, sufficient to keep a railway constantly employed. Of the other minerals he need not speak. Their marble was good, and so also was their lithographic stone, and both would improve when depths beyond the reach of frost were reached. He also spoke of a quarry of excellent white free-stone within two miles of the village, which would be very valuable for heavy works, as it could be got out in large blocks not subject to fracture. Our ores were pure enough to bear transportation to a long distance—so pure that they would bear transport almost as profitably as if smelted on the spot and made into hollow ware, when the risk of breakage was taken into account. The railway was just what the country wanted to give employment to emigrants; and was it not good policy to keep those men here? (Hear, hear.) There was also plenty of lead, and if lead, why not silver? Mr. Seymour concluded, amidst a pause, in expressing his conviction that the road would be profitable to the stockholders, and that it would be good policy for the Government to aid it.

E. D. O'LEARY, Esq., J. P., seconded the resolution with great pleasure. He said it was necessary in all undertakings first to count the cost and weigh well its probable effects upon all classes of the community. As a merchant, he had at first some doubt upon the matter, but consideration had shown him that trade and commerce would greatly increase, and that the whole township would receive an impetus which it would take twenty or thirty years otherwise to arrive at. He then analyzed minutely the probable effects of the road and its construction upon the various classes of the community—the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic and labourer—and clearly demonstrated that all classes would alike share in the benefits which would undoubtedly follow. By furnishing employment to the labouring classes it would be productive of immense benefit. He concluded an eloquent and forcible speech by expressing a hope that within three years the Railway whistle would be heard resounding from our hills, and urged the necessity of constant and pertinacious application to the Government for a grant of land in aid of the project.

The Hon. BILLA FLINT, M. L. C., in supporting the resolution, said that as a public servant it was his duty to support every scheme of public benefit. This matter had received his serious consideration. He had taken steps, immediately after the late meeting in Belleville, to go to Parliament, to secure the renewal of the Charter of the Railway from Belleville to Marmora, and would support it when it came up for a second reading at the approaching session. Without some means of communication from the front to the rear, it would be impossible to develop the full value of the lands, and we could not expect the people to stop unless we find them employment. The object of the railroad was not to benefit any one particular locality, but the whole community. Taking the minerals of Madoc, Marmora and Elzevir alone, there was sufficient to give full employment for ten trains of cars a day for all time to come. He was particularly struck, on his return from the Detroit Convention, at seeing the large number of ships employed in the transport of iron ore from Lake Superior to Erie and Cleveland on the way to Pittsburgh; and he thought, if it would pay to bring it so great a distance, so it would for us to send our ore to the same markets. The observations he then made of the ore from Lake Superior satisfied him that our ore was at least of equal or superior quality, and that we could transport it fully as cheap if not cheaper if we got the railroad, and he returned with a full determination to do all in his power to forward the good work. He had

the ore from Bridgewater, in Elzevir, tested, and it contains a trifle over 75 per cent. of pure iron. Sir William Logan had also informed him that the better ores in England were failing, and that the ironmasters would soon be coming to this market for a supply. People were not in earnest before about the railroad, but he thought they were now, and he knew that if all felt as he did, it would not be long before the road was completed. Government would have to give us the grant of land asked for. (Hear, hear.) He felt that the time was come when the Government must assume a new policy with regard to our Public lands. The expenses of the Department of late years swallow up nearly the entire revenue derived from sales and collections of arrears. Let the lands be given to the people. (Hear, hear.) Give half a million acres of land to this railroad, and in six months we should be able to turn the first sod, with ample means to build it; and old as he was, he trusted he should yet have the privilege of riding in a car to Marmora and on to the Georgian Bay—(cheers.)—for we had good reason to expect a share of the trade of the great West by this route as well as by the Welland Canal and the Northern Railway. The road must be extended to Lake Huron by way of Peterborough, in which County also they had great deposits of ores. Iron was to be the standard freight of the road, but the other ores would be ready by and bye to take their place as well. The farmers would be able to sell much valuable wood which they now burnt up; and a large business would be done in hardwood lumber, which would be cut up at the various mills along the course of the road. He did not want to tire them—(cries of "Go on, go on")—as he had not come to make a speech, but to know what was going on, for he felt identified with the people of North Hastings. It was time for them all to put their shoulders to the wheel, to urge on the construction of the Railway, to shout it back to the front. Some folks wanted to know why he troubled himself about it at his age, but he thought it better to wear out than to rust out. We must work while we live, and not leave all the work to posterity—because posterity had done nothing for us. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He wanted to see every one of the Townships prosperous; and was satisfied we could do nothing better to that end than the course we were now taking. For his own part, before he came to this meeting, he intended to do all that lay in his power, and the people of North Hastings might depend upon his fulfilling their wishes to the very letter. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The Hon. ROBERT READ, M. L. C., in supporting the resolution, said it was necessary to give the undertaking all the support possible. He was there on behalf of Belleville and the South Riding, and seeing from the advertisement calling the meeting that they meant to carry the road to Belleville, then he would say, God speed it! (Hear, hear.) He was willing to do all he could to help it. Was it not a fact, he would ask, that the people were leaving the country in hundreds for want of employment, and if this depopulation goes on, would it not end in bankruptcy? Why not try to remedy this by furnishing employment for the people? and this railway will give it. He had no doubt that working the ore would be profitable and advantageous to the Province, as there was a large demand for it on the outside. He considered that this was a Provincial matter, and that Government should look upon it in that light; and this justified us in making the demand for a grant of land. He believed that a good deal of the smelting would be done at Belleville, as it was not probable that coal would bear transporting beyond Lake navigation. David Allen Seymour had taken iron ore from Belmont to Cleveland, and although he had to take it a considerable distance by sleigh, and take his pay in depreciated currency, still it had paid; and if so, surely it would pay better when a railroad was made. When he was a Director of the Marmora Iron Company, they had sent samples of their iron to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the report on it was in these words:—"Good sound iron, well adapted for machinery." When they pronounced this verdict, they could give it no higher character; for machinery required the best quality of iron.—How are we to get

(Continued on fourth page.)

## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,  
A Weekly Journal of Local and General  
Information,  
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two  
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in  
advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE  
FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the Mercury to be ad-  
dressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post  
Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where  
Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their  
copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements  
will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTER-  
LY IN ADVANCE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—It is understood that Lord Monk  
will leave for England, on a visit, immediately after the close  
of the Session. An effort will probably be made to bring the  
Session to a close as speedily as possible, to enable the Governor  
General to start at the earliest possible moment. The Session  
it is anticipated, will not last much more than a month; if it  
be extended to five weeks, that will be the outside.

THE MADOC MERCURY  
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

Many of our Readers who were unable to be  
present at the Meeting in the Town-Hall on Saturday  
afternoon, wishing to see a report of the proceedings  
as early as possible, we have concluded,—as we could  
not at short notice, issue so lengthy an extra as it  
would make, in addition to our regular weekly issue,  
—to the day of publication; and ask in-  
dulgence for the omission of the usual variety of in-  
formation.

## THE RAILROAD TO BELLEVILLE.

Eight years is a long period for a subject  
to be discussed without anything being ac-  
complished; and yet that is just the position  
the project of a railroad to connect the North  
with the South Riding of Hastings County  
occupies at the present moment. When it  
was first of all broached in this village, in  
1857, it was taken out of the hands of the  
original projector and adopted as a good po-  
litical cry; and as a consequence, a charter  
was obtained, and two different routes were  
surveyed. But the scheme lost popularity,  
because the ratepayers feared they would be  
heavily taxed, by the County being called  
upon to share the cost of the enterprise; and  
in the opinion of many, the North Riding was  
just as likely to be injured as benefited by a  
railroad. So, although the question has been  
occasionally revived, the earnestness neces-  
sary to carry out such an undertaking has  
been entirely wanting.

Belleville was lately stirred up into mo-  
mentary enthusiasm by finding the people of  
Cobourg were "poaching on their manor,"  
and preparing to connect the mineral region  
of North Hastings with their own town by  
railway; but the fit has passed off, and the  
inhabitants of the North Riding, seeing that  
if anything is to be done, they must move  
in the business themselves, have put their  
shoulders to the wheel, and held another  
meeting. Where the movement was initiated,  
there, it seems, the final impulse must be  
given to carry it through successfully.

The prospects are a little more promising  
than formerly. The preliminary work of ob-  
taining a charter and making the survey has  
been accomplished; public attention has been  
gradually attracted to the Provincial impor-  
tance of our mineral deposits; and those who  
favoured the let-alone policy are now con-  
vinced that matters may be mended, and  
cannot be made worse, by the construction of  
a railroad. What now remains, to be done, is  
to obtain a grant of land, to aid the work;  
and by their presence at the meeting on Sat-  
urday, and their speeches, we are sure our  
Representatives will ably support the peti-  
tion asking for it, in Parliament. Since the  
Belleville meeting, both Mr. Flint and Mr.  
Wallbridge have been in the United States,  
and while there, ascertained facts in relation  
to the iron trade, which have convinced them  
that the people of this County have hitherto  
overlooked their principal source of wealth.

Before that grant is obtained, much may be  
done to interest capitalists in the scheme, if  
it is endorsed as feasible by any one who has  
had previous experience in such undertak-  
ings, and is also well acquainted with the  
character of the country through which the  
line would run, and the engineering difficul-  
ties to be met with. These qualifications Mr.  
Hayes certainly possesses in as high a degree  
as any one else in the County; and in addi-  
tion he has a thorough and personal acquaint-  
ance with the general resources of the North  
Riding. It is for these reasons, and because  
he has always shown himself an active ad-  
vocate of every local improvement, that the  
meeting appointed him Secretary of the Pro-  
visional Board of Directors. Whatever en-  
terprise and energy, combined with knowl-  
edge to do and how to do it, can effect to-  
wards making the railroad a fact, the people  
of North Hastings may now expect from the  
united efforts of the Provisional Directors  
and Secretary.

"GREEN CORN IN JULY!"—Much attention has been  
paid this year to the vegetable gardens in and around  
the village, and there has been considerable emu-  
lation among the owners as to who should succeed in  
raising the best and earliest specimens of the different  
varieties of vegetables usually grown. In green  
corn, the first prize must be awarded to Mr. S. D.  
Ross, who presented to us some very fine ears, fit for  
the table, as early as the end of the month of July.—  
From Mr. J. H. Dunn we also learn that he has about  
three acres of corn, the finest he has ever raised dur-  
ing a residence of many years in this township, and  
which is ripe three weeks or a month earlier than  
usual.—What will those, who to hear them talk, must  
also set fancy this neighbourhood is a barren wilder-  
ness, next door neighbour to the North Pole, say to this?

## Death of the Premier.

Sir E. P. Tache died on the 30th ult., at his resi-  
dence, St. Thomas, Montmagny. He was born at  
St. Thomas, Lower St. Lawrence, in 1799; and  
was therefore about 70 years of age at the time of  
his death. He received the honour of Knighthood  
at the hands of Queen Victoria, in November 1858;  
and in July, 1860, he was appointed to the honorary  
ranks of Colonel in the British army, and Aide-de-  
camp to the Queen.

## From Europe.

The Canadian steamship [Hibernian, which left  
Liverpool on the 20th, and Londonderry on the 21st,  
passed Father Point on the 31st ult.  
A Valencia telegram of the 19th says that the  
steamers Great Eastern and Caroline have arrived off  
here all well. The former goes to Bantry to-day.

while the latter is laying the shore end of the cable  
and this will be accomplished on the 21st or 22nd  
the weather moderates. The war steamers Ter-  
nor and Sphinx are also here.

The election returns to the evening of the 21st  
show 579 members returned, of whom 334 are Liberals  
and 244 conservatives. The nett liberal gain is 20.  
The Prince and Princess of Wales were at Plym-  
mouth, visiting the annual exhibition of the agricul-  
tural society. They also visited the principal  
of the English and French squadrons in Plym-  
Sound.

The Persian Gulf cable is repaired, and telegraph  
communication is again re-established.  
The cholera had broken out in Birmingham. In  
numbers of paupers are said to have been attacked.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.—London, July 21.—  
elections are now determined. The Liberal gain is  
mainly 20. Gladstone is elected in South Lancashire.

Constance Kent, who pleaded guilty to murder, has  
been sentenced to death.

## The Railway Meeting.

[Continued from fourth page.]

road, in operation, Oswego and Syracuse would be-  
come the principal seats of iron manufacture in  
U. S.; Belleville would become an iron city; and  
in ten years would have ten or fifteen thousand  
inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) The iron would be  
small part of the traffic of the road.—(Mr. W. in-  
dentally alluded to the Marmora Company as fact  
coming a monopoly injurious to this country, and  
that now they had got the patent for their land,  
was time they went on with their works.)—He was  
a committee appointed, to collect statistics as to  
quantity of freight in the shape of peash butter, &c.,  
now sent from Madoc, with the population, &c.,  
and went on to say that the road to Lake Huron  
be backed up by any amount of scientific opinion.  
The Moira Valley Route could be defended on  
commercial grounds—it passed through a better  
country than the Northern Railway did. There would  
no monopoly of iron: there were people in Bel-  
leville who owned four times as much iron as there  
Marmora; and those who wanted it would come  
for it. If there was a subject that could come  
the Legislature to a national point of view, it was  
question of iron manufacture. It was not only a  
variety of employment. It was not only a  
employment to find employment for the people; it  
was quite legitimate to seek their aid in building  
a manufacturing population. He concluded by  
that he hoped all success to the project, and that  
his place in Parliament he would support any scheme  
presented in a fair and open way.

The resolution was carried unanimously.  
THOMAS HOLDEN, Esq., of Belleville, also supported  
the resolution. He thought the meeting should be  
a practical character. He was sure, after attending  
this meeting, of the success of the project; he was  
that the men around him were in earnest, and that  
scheme was in good hands. Let this meeting be  
in mere talk like the Belleville meeting—worth  
a mile of speeches. He said he knew that the  
Marmora Iron Company would soon be in active  
operation. Let the time soon come when the Iron  
shall rush along our hills and valleys in all his  
might and power. (Applause.)

The next resolution—as follows—was moved  
A. SMALLFIELD:—

"That a Committee be formed for the purposes of op-  
eration; to procure an advantageous charter; to apply  
Legislature for a grant of land in aid of the work; to  
stock books for subscription of stock as soon as it can  
legally be done; and generally to advance the objects of the  
meeting."

"That the following gentlemen (or such of them as may  
to act) form the Provisional Board of Directors to be named  
the charter:—

Hon. R. WALLBRIDGE,	Hon. B. FLINT,
Hon. R. READ,	T. C. WALLBRIDGE,
A. E. WOOD, Esq.,	Warren of the County.
R. HOLDEN, Esq.,	Mayor of Belleville.
Leut. Col. HAYES,	E. D. O'LYNN, Esq.,
F. McANNANY, Esq.,	T. HOLDEN, Esq.,
JAMES BROWN, Esq.,	AND. THOMPSON, Esq.,
A. DIAMOND, Esq.,	A. B. ROSS, Esq.,
E. MOUNCY, Esq.,	J. DALE, Esq.,
ULIAH SEYMOUR, Esq.,	J. R. KITCHERSON, Esq.,
WY. COOKE, Esq.,	F. GABOURIE, Esq.,
TS. EMO, Esq.,	Hastingsdon, S. JOHNS, Esq.,
JAS. HAMILTON, Esq.,	Marmora.
McK BOWELL, Esq.,	B. VANKLEECK, Esq.,

Mr. Smallfield said that the list of names in the  
resolution was such as to insure public confidence.  
He would like to see the farmers of the County taking  
active part in the work, and they need not plead  
want of money, because they might pay for their  
in wood work, such as ties and sleepers, of which  
quantities would be required in the building of  
road; and stock books could be opened for the



pose, having a provision that such stock might be paid in wood work. (Hear, hear.) If we get the land, there is no reason why we should not build the road ourselves and retain the profits of construction at home, and not allow them to go abroad as had heretofore been done.

This resolution was seconded by G. D. RAW, Esq., who also expressed his confidence in the Directors chosen. It was also ably supported by Thos. EMO, Esq. Reeve of Huntingdon, and B. VANKLEECE, Esq., Esq. J. P. of Madoc.

The resolution, having been amended by the addition of the name of Mr. Vankleece, was carried unanimously.

E. MOURAY, Esq., J. P., in moving the fourth resolution, said he had intended to speak at some length on the general subject, but as it was getting late he would confine himself to a few remarks on the resolution. It was well known that the people of Belleville had held meetings, and a good deal of eloquent talk had been uttered about this railroad, but nothing had as yet been really done; and we, here in North Hastings, begin to feel that if we want the Road we must take it into thing in hand ourselves. We had a gentleman amongst us who has had much experience in public enterprises and who we all knew, was a man that always carried out whatever he undertook. It was Mr. Hayes, who, in 1857, gave the first start to this very enterprise by getting up a meeting in this village in favour of the railroad; and from that start the survey and the charter followed. He [Mr. M.] had every confidence in our Representatives in both Houses, and felt certain they would do all in their power, but he also thought it would be well to have a man like Mr. Hayes—who had both the necessary energy, experience and acquaintance with leading public men of the Province—to keep the subject alive. He therefore would move—

"In view of the necessity for prompt and energetic action in the matter, this meeting appoint M. P. Hayes, Esq., Secretary to the Provincial Company, with power to open communication with all parties likely to forward the undertaking, and to assist our Parliamentary Representatives in procuring the charter and grant by urging the prayer of our petition before the Committee of the House of Assembly; to have charge of the stock books, &c."

Thos. S. ACAR, Esq., J. P. had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. Mr. Hayes had gained the perfect confidence of the people by the faithful discharge of his public duties, and he felt that no better action could be made.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The Hon. ROBERT READ, moved, seconded by T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq., M. P., the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That the Chairman, A. F. Wood, Esq., E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., and Mr. Hayes, Esq., be a Committee to collect statistical information as to the probable amount of freight a Railway to Madoc from Belleville to Madoc would afford, and which now passes westward by the Hungerford, Madoc, and Marmora Roads."

The Chair having been vacated by the Warden, Mr. Hayes was called to it, and very cordial votes of thanks were passed to the Warden for his able and efficient management of the meeting and to Charles EMO, Esq., the Secretary.

Three cheers were given for the "Railroad that is free," and with three times three hearty cheers for the Queen, the meeting separated.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from Belleville to Marmora, by way of Madoc; and for the GRANT of Public Land, to aid in the construction thereof. T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

### ROLLING STOCK.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to inform the Farmers in general, in the County of Hastings, that he is prepared to put up all the Farm Rights, of the Gates known as "Lynn's Lever-Elevating Farm Gate," (which is not affected by snow.)

Parties wanting the above Gate, can see the working of one erected in Madoc Village.

TERMS—For Dressed Gate and Posts, \$8; for Undressed \$6.

J. S. FITZGERALD.

Madoc Village, July 24th, 1865.

### To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST for the dispatch of business. By Order.

J. R. KETCHESON, T. CLERK.

Madoc, Town-Hall, June 29th.

## LOST!

Somewhere in the vicinity of the village, a Porte-monnaie, containing TWO TEN DOLLAR BILLS. Any one finding the same and bringing it to the MERCURY Office, will be suitably rewarded. Madoc, July 21.

### CAUTION.

ALL Persons are hereby Forbidden to Purchase or Negotiate a Note for Nine Dollars and Twenty-five Cents, dated July 17, 1865, and payable on demand, given by the undersigned to Dr. W. W. ELMER, as there is a set-off of Five Dollars and Fifty Cents due to me.

Madoc, July 18, 1865.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

### To all Whom It May Concern.

#### Change of Road Allowance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Application has been made to the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC, by ROBERT COOPER and others, to have the Road Allowance on the North side of Lot No. 20, running from the 8th to the 9th Concession, changed to the South side of said lot, and that the said change will be allowed at the next regular meeting of the Council, if no objections against it are then presented.

By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk.

Town-Hall, July 5th, 1865.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighborhood.

ROBERT ALBAN.

Lot No. 12, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

### DR. NICHOL.

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

#### FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE STORE AND PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES SPEIRS.

P.S.—NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PARTIES indebted to the ESTATE of JAMES SPEIRS, of MADOC, shall make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or his Solicitors, Messrs. FORTON & PALMER, of Belleville.

Madoc, May 28th, 1865.

JOHN WHYTE,

Official Assignee.

### Important to Farmers!

#### BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. D. FEINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill,

is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

May 14, 1865.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

### North American Hotel, Madoc.

#### W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Lodgers are of the very best quality and brands.

Finest Ale and Porter always on draught.

## TENDERS! TENDERS!!

TENDERS will be received, at the Office of the Reeve, until FRIDAY, the 4th of August, for BUILDING A BRIDGE and Approaches, and Grading the Road, across the Creek near HENRY O'BRIEN'S, between the Sixth and Seventh Concessions, Madoc.

SPECIFICATIONS of the work can be seen at the Office of the Reeve, and at the Residence of the Deputy Reeve.

THE COUNCIL, do not agree to accept the lowest or any

Tender.

Madoc, July 18th, 1865.

### Dr. J. S. DOUGLAS

OF MICHIGAN.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE IN THE NEW BUILDING, opposite the Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

### NORTH HASTINGS

## JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Executed at

### "MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC.

(The Only Printing Establishment in the County.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

### SUPPORT THE LOCALITY

### MEDICAL HALL

DURHAM STREET.

### C. G. WILSON

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices. Call at

### WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

### A. F. WOOD

## MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT.

### J. R. KETCHESON

Township Clerk.

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

### Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

### JAMES FITZGERALD

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

### FOR SALE, OR TO LET

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S ROAD.

It is well adapted and situated for a

### GENERAL STORE.

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the Mayor's Office.

### C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

### MADOC MARKET PRICES.

September, August 5, 1865.

ASHES	.....	\$4 50 Tons.
BARLEY	.....	None offered.
OATS	.....	50 cents.
WHEAT	.....	None offered.
RYE	.....	50 cents.
PEAS	.....	75 cents.
HIDES	.....	\$4.
PORK	.....	\$ 7 50 bbl.
BUTTER	.....	75¢ W.S.
EGGS	.....	5d. Scarce.
HAY	.....	5

### BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Full Wheat, 50 bushels 3d. Spring Wheat, 40 bushels 6d. Rye, 2s 3d. Barley, 2s 6d 2d 3d. Oats, 2s 2d 3d. Peas, 6s 6d 3d. Butter 75¢. Eggs 75¢. Hides none at 15s 6d 10d. Potatoes, 12s 9d.

...from first to last, the Government not for money. Why not then give us an imperative undertaking which would enable the Government to see that a road would be a man, too his seat amidst the resolution, which was carried.

...was then called upon to move.

...of this month, it would be sound to let the Province, for the portion of the lands of the Crown, be settled portions of this County, in the same way as that of the other portions within the Hastings County, and the Railroad built, and settlement and enlarged production would more than amply compensate for the small value of the lands which are the object of the work.

...after the eloquent speeches they had been listening to, he felt inclined to cut his remarks short, but as a part of the subject had been engaged, he had some facts to offer that would be valuable to the cause, he would ask them to bear with him. (Hear, hear.) They should approach the subject with reference solely to its more local advantages, but from a broad Provincial point of view, and if they wanted it favourably considered by the people of the Province at large, they should remember that the policy would be beneficial to the whole country. For his part, he thought that if there was any point of marked difference between the policy of our Government and that of the United States, which it would be desirable for us to imitate, it was that of the management of the public lands. In this our policy are as wide as the Atlantic, the American policy being directed to the most vigorous manner possible to getting people to settle on the lands, and was being practically directed to a course of keeping people off. (Hear, hear.) He thought that this had really more to do with the present depression in Canada and the great fall in the value of our securities in the London market than any other cause. The great capitalists of England were practical men—they were not men to be misled by pamphlets or fine speeches—they had the best information possible at their command, and they knew that for four or five years back we were getting the immigration. They saw that while hundreds of thousands of the labourers of Europe were working on the avenues of travel to the Western States, our comparatively speaking, was remaining in Canada. He was certain that much of this bad state of things was owing to our suicidal land policy. Our Government can satisfy the capitalists of England that the tide of emigration is again turning into Canada, all other plans and systems are absolutely unnecessary. Labour—population—are the life-blood of a country. (Hear, hear.) Turn that tide out of the system, and it languishes—dies. What can be done to turn a portion of this enriching flood of life annually poured out of the crowded states of Europe again into our forests? Labour seeks employment as naturally and inevitably as any other commodity seeks a market. We have had no employment to offer—hence we have got no labour. Agriculturists seek land to settle on—our lands have been practically put out of their reach—hence we have got no agriculturists. We tried some eight or nine years ago to induce emigration by so-called Colonization Roads and Free Grants. The intention was doubtless good, but the practice was radically bad. The so-called Roads were a delusion and a snare so far as European emigrants were concerned, and the grants that were worth taking were picked up by the sons of old settlers from the neighbouring township. The practice of these delusions is now repeating against the character of the Province; and it will require an entirely different course to induce a return of emigration. Pamphlets and European agencies have been tried and found worse than useless. For one never had any faith in them. Let us then, begin to follow the wise course pointed out to us in the example and practice of our neighbours. Let us give portions of our lands to public companies, to construct avenues of access through them, and afford employment by their construction. This will be, in the best and most effectual manner possible, crush out the rising tendency to individual or collective annexation which was precipitately taking hold on our labouring classes, by furnishing them with some work that employment and progress which prompts them to look across the Lakes with longing eyes. (Applause.) The policy proposed is not new and untried. It has the sanction of experience—the

best guarantee of success. To the early adoption of the policy which we now ask our Government to pursue, the great West owes the present extraordinary extent of development in population, wealth, agricultural production, and industrial progress, which render the Western States of North America a subject of wonder and admiration to the civilized world. It is very generally known that most of the railroads which open the prairie lands of the West, have been built through the aid wisely and liberally extended to their promoters by the Government of the U.S. in the shape of lands granted in alternate blocks in the sections which they open. The Illinois Central Railroad is a notable instance of the perfect success of this policy. There, lands which before the construction of the railroad were practically of very small value, immediately upon the construction of the road came into rapid demand at prices ranging from \$3 to \$40 an acre, and the Government no doubt are now reaping and have gathered a much larger revenue from the increased value of the remaining lands than they would have done or could hope to do in ten times the period, without the adoption of that liberal policy. We may be told, Sir, that our position is not the same as that of the U.S., inasmuch as our lands do not offer the same rich prospects to the farmer as the prairie lands of Illinois, and that consequently we could not expect to reap the same benefits from the adoption of the same policy. Nothing can be more fallacious than this argument when thoroughly sifted, even admitting that our lands do not offer the same or equal temptations to the European agriculturist, are we on that account bound to drive him from our shores, by refusing to him those facilities for reaching our lands, which are so liberally held out to him on the other side? Are we bound to say to him as we now do, when a policeman in the streets of London, "Move on, you good man, move on."—There is plenty of room for you out West on the prairies, and I have provided you with every facility in my power to get there, but into Central Canada you cannot get—there is no employment to enable you to feed your family—so off with you to the West,—and away they go. (Cheers and laughter and cries of "That's so.") But Sir, continued the speaker, I am not one of those who believe in the superior attractions of the Western States over Central Canada. On the contrary, I believe that were the real advantages and disadvantages of both countries carefully weighed, and each had equal artificial means of access, and fair play, that our forests of Central Canada would be found to offer more real solid advantages, particularly to the British immigrant, than any other part of America. As regards climate, we have unquestionably an immense advantage, for while the inhabitants of the Western prairies suffer so generally and constantly from agues and fevers, including that fatal variety called the congestive chill, the pioneers of our forests enjoy the most robust health, so much so, that during nine years experience of the Hastings Road Agency, I have not met a single case of ague, and in fact zymotic diseases are unknown amongst them.—It would be tedious, on an occasion of this kind, to enter into long statistical comparisons of the results when capital, skill and industry are applied to agriculture in this part of Canada and in the Western States, but he (Col. H.) could state the fact, that the result has been proved to be largely in favour of Central Canada, and he was in possession of facts and evidence abundantly sufficient to convince a candid inquirer that such was the case. We can also offer to the British immigrant a congenial government, together with the most perfect practical freedom, excellent municipal institutions, and good provision for the education of his children. What we want is to put our lands into such a position that the immigrant could see them and judge for himself. This can only be done by railroads and good internal roads through the lands. As matters stand at present, it is much easier for an immigrant to reach the Western prairies than to get to any of the government lands in rear of this County. There are other causes that operate seriously to hinder the rapid settlement of our lands, but they would quickly vanish of themselves if we only had railroads and good internal turnpikes. Give us roads—let the light of day in upon the lands—let the people see them—the rest will follow in good time. It was for these reasons that he heartily endorsed the resolution in his hand, fully believing that it would be sound and wise policy to devote a portion of the land to the purpose of bringing the whole into easy reach and settlement.

Col. Hayes then gave a short description of the country to the North of us, referring to the map, stating that there were tracts of good land in various places, and that he was satisfied from personal observation that forty per cent. of the whole was fit for settlement. He then spoke of the increased value to farm lands which had heretofore always followed the

construction of Roads like this; instancing the results in the counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, from the construction of the Northern Railroad, as shown in the tables and letters of various prominent public men in those counties; particularly in that of Mr. Chas. Lount, the Registrar of Simcoe, published in 1856, which he read to the meeting. These results he could corroborate by his own experience, and these were the facts that it was important for farmers and landholders to consider. There was another lesson, which his experience in connection with the Northern Road, the Toronto and Guelph Road, and other undertakings, had taught him; and that was, the folly of calling in foreign aid for the construction and management of such a work as this. We have just as clever engineers and contractors and managers amongst ourselves as the Americans. All we want is a little of their boldness, self confidence and brains. These people come over here and make a great talk about introducing foreign capital amongst us; but when the thing is analyzed, we find that they are actually raising the money on our own securities, in our own Banks, and foreign capital, in this sense of the word, means simply—foreign employees, foreign engineers, foreign managers, foreign foremen, foreign contractors; and thus all the profit of the expenditure goes out of the country. Let us not follow in this foolish track; let us keep the control of the undertaking in our own hands, and thus, with our own people, reap the benefit of the expenditure. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The undertaking was sound and substantial in itself, and there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary funds if the Government give us the land. Of this he had now some hope when he saw that we had all the Representatives of these Counties earnest in their declarations of assistance. If the three gentlemen here to-day and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly would continue to act as cheerfully and harmoniously together as they had reason now to hope they would do, there need be no fear but the merits of our application would be so eloquently urged in both branches of the Legislature as to carry conviction, by the weight of sheer merit, along with it, and the ardent hopes expressed by previous speakers would be speedily realized.

A. B. Ross, Esq., seconded the resolution. He agreed with the mover as to the necessity of obtaining a grant in aid of the road. As he argued, had been so ably advanced by those who had preceded him, he did not think it necessary to go over the same ground, but he would say that the building of the railroad would render valuable many lands now looked upon as worthless; cedar swamp would become most valuable property. The farmer would find a cash market for every thing they could raise, all kinds of wood and lumber would be in demand, and all classes would be benefited. (Hear, hear.) T. C. Wallbridge, Esq., M.P.P. for North Hastings, on coming forward to support the resolution, was received with loud demonstrations of applause. He said he had not come there to make an address, but to hear the views of the people of the North Riding. But he had peculiar pleasure in supporting the resolution at this time, as about four years ago when he first of all proposed the scheme of a railroad, he was laughed at for doing so. He had recently paid a visit to Pennsylvania—and had found the key to what would make this road a paying commercial enterprise—they would take our iron to return for their coal. This scheme was not a bubble requiring bolstering up by glowing representations—it was a truth. Such a road would tap the whole mineral district of Central Canada, lying between the gneiss or sienitic and crystalline limestone formations (which he pointed out on the map.) The demand for their ore in the future would be so great, that they would hardly be room to lay tracks enough on the ground to carry off all that would be used. Offered hematite—such as is found here—they now get at the various forges on the south side of Lake Erie three hundred thousand tons a year—and twenty-one of this in the magnetic ore. This they now have to bring by boat and rail 1,400 miles, from Lake Superior, while by way of Belleville the distance would be only 300 miles at the outside. They now pay a ton, in their depreciated currency; and we could send it even by wagon to Belleville for \$3. He could thus show the Government the scheme was a paying one; and that if they would give \$500,000 acres in aid of the road, that it would be done with less trouble. He was prepared to ask for a grant as a right and not as a favour. (Hear, hear, and applause.)—as Cobourg, Port Hope and other places had received aid for their railroads either from the Municipal Loan Fund or from Government grants. The quantity of ore used in the forges on the south side of Lake Erie was, however, nothing compared to that used in other parts. With this

[Continued on the inside.]



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 138.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### The New Premier.

The death of the late Premier, Sir E. P. Tache, was followed by an "interregnum" of a few days, during which the other members of the Coalition Government held office only while His Excellency was taking steps for the formation of a new Administration. As the session of Parliament was rapidly approaching, a short time was allowed for settling the difficulties arising from conflicting claims to the Premiership, and while these were in course of discussion, there was some talk about a ministerial "crisis." In the quarters anticipations were indulged in, that there would be a rupture in the cabinet, which would lead to a break-up of the Coalition. Mr. George Brown, President of the Council, and the section of the Reform party who still follow him, thought he was entitled to the Premiership; but Mr. J. A. Macdonald was sent for, instead, by the Governor-General to form a Government. Various objections, it is said, were raised by Mr. Brown to Mr. Macdonald's acceptance of the office. The latter thereupon waived his claims to the position, and proposed that it should be offered to Mr. Cartier; but Mr. Brown was equally opposed to him and others who were named. Finally, the disappointed man was obliged to give a reluctant consent to the appointment of Sir N. F. Belleau, (a life Member of the Legislative Council), who was selected by his now colleagues, not because he was the most competent person for the position of Premier, but because he was the most "available,"—to enable them to remain in power. He was accordingly sent for by the Governor-General, and on Monday morning, was sworn in as Premier and Receiver-General. The other Ministers retain their present places; the administration of the Militia Department being conferred on the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Attorney-General West. The Ministry will be known by the name of the Belleau-Macdonald. In this way, the "crisis" has been averted for the present; but, according to the Leader's Quebec correspondent, there is no faith at the capital that the calm will be of long continuance.

"It may be safely said that the new Premier owes his good fortune to that respectable political insignificance which sometimes gives a third-rate politician an accidental advantage. \* \* \* The new Premier will bear his honours with the dignity natural to a French gentleman. He will be scrupulous in the observance of official etiquette; will be organ of the Cabinet in the Legislative Council; will make an acceptable channel of communication with the representative of the Sovereign. In all this he may do reasonably well. But a Premier should be something more. He should be the leading spirit of the Administration. He should be able to lead by the force of his genius or the superiority which comes of experience; be able to inspire a party with confidence in him and his policy; to master the difficult arts of organization and conciliation; to know how to form a party or to bind in sure union one that he finds ready to his hand; to answer all objections, and to carry questions that do not admit of reply; to place the policy of the Government in the best possible light, and to carry the House with him more by the reasons he advances than the brute force of a numerical majority. To many of these qualities Sir N. F. Belleau has no pretensions. Fortunately for him he is a member of a chamber in which his inferiority will not be dangerously conspicuous. Had he been a member of the Assembly, it would have been impossible for him to play the part of Premier."

DOUBLE SESSIONAL ALLOWANCE.—The Toronto Leader, discoursing on the policy of the Coalition and

confederation, says:—"They seek only for a pretext to keep themselves in office;" and then asks, "But what of constitutional difficulties, in the meantime?" We answer our inquiring brother, by stating that so long as the people of Canada send to Parliament time-servers and special pleaders, who will afford them a double sessional allowance, so long will constitutional difficulties exist. "Like master, like man," is the old proverb, which every constituency that sends a political charlatan to Parliament may apply to themselves.—*St. Thomas Despatch.*

### From Europe.

#### The Atlantic Cable—the Great Eastern Progressing Successfully.

The steamship Germania, from Southampton on the 26th ult., passed Cape Race on the 2nd inst.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable was landed and successfully connected with the instruments on board the Great Eastern. The Knight of Kerry invoked success on the undertaking, and in conclusion called on Sir Robert Peel, who made an admirable address. Cheers were then given for the President of the United States, when the paying out of the heavy shore end of the cable commenced. The splice was completed in the most successful manner and the cable worked perfectly. The gunboats Terrible and Sphinx accompanied the Great Eastern.

A telegram from Valencia, dated the 24th of July, says:—"Insulation defects took place on Monday afternoon. The mischief is supposed to exist three miles west of the shore end, and it is believed that it was caused by too much strain from the Great Eastern. She hove to ten miles from the shore. The Caroline is picking up and under-running the splice and repairing the fault. It is expected that the damage will be rectified immediately. The rest of the cable remains perfect. A telegram from the Great Eastern, dated 26th of July, says:—"The cable is all 'O.K.' again. The signals are perfect. A small fault was discovered and cut out. The Great Eastern is now paying out the cable in lat. 52, long. 12."

FRANCE.—The municipal elections which have taken place are favourable to the government everywhere.

ITALY.—The government has received an official despatch from the Spanish cabinet recognizing the Kingdom of Italy, and expressing the most friendly feeling towards it.

SPAIN.—Spain and France have exchanged treaty ratifications for reducing customs tariff.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The cholera in Alexandria, Constantinople, and Cairo is subsiding.

PRUSSIA.—A committee of working men has been formed in Berlin, for the purpose of organizing monster meetings to assert their right of publicly meeting. The authorities suppressed the banquets which they were to give in honour of the liberal deputies. At Cologne, Dantz, and in Nassau, the military dispersed the working men quietly. The public order was not disturbed.

The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Londonderry on the 27th ult., arrived at New York on the 6th inst.

The parliamentary elections were everywhere completed. The net Liberal gain is 24—some claim 25. The Herald consoles the Conservatives by asserting that the real gain is with them, as the elections have relieved them of unreliable supporters. It is again asserted, on good authority, that Lord Palmerston will retire before Parliament meets, and that Mr. Gladstone will decline the Premiership in favour of Lord Granville.

Brazil has accepted the British proposals of February last, and diplomatic relations are about to be re-established.

The steamship Damascus, with one day's later news, passed Father Point on the 7th inst.

Advices from the Great Eastern are auspicious. At 10 o'clock a.m. on the 28th she was about 450 miles from Valencia and had paid out 500 miles of cable. Signals were good.

### The Steamship Glasgow Burnt at Sea.

#### Passengers and Crew All Saved.

The steamship Glasgow, of the Inman Line, was destroyed by fire, on her passage to Liverpool, when one day's sail from New York. The following are the particulars of the disaster:—

The British steamer Glasgow left New York at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 30, for Liverpool, with a full freight of cotton, cheese, &c., and some 250 persons, including the seamen on board. Everything went well until about 10 o'clock, a.m., of the 31st, when the cry was sounded of a man overboard. A boat was launched and efforts made to save him but they were unavailing. He had come on board in a state of delirium tremens, and had been put in a straight jacket by the surgeon. Thus confined he rolled himself overboard. The excitement caused by this event had scarcely subsided when about 1 o'clock, p.m., the alarm of fire was sounded. All hands rushed on deck, and, as the fire was in the fore part of the vessel, all the second-class passengers fled aft amidst the wildest excitement. Orders were given by the Captain and officers that no person should get into the boats without permission, and that the first man who attempted to force his way into a boat before all the women and children should have been taken off would be shot. The order was cheerfully acquiesced in by all the gentlemen in the first cabin. A vessel was soon discovered at a distance of eight miles, and the Glasgow was at once put under full head of steam towards her, firing minute guns, and displaying signal flags saying "I am on fire." The Captain changed her course and made for the Glasgow.

In the meantime the boats were ordered to be lowered, so as to prevent confusion when the time came to occupy them. Capt. Manning then ordered the ladders to be lowered, and commenced transferring the passengers to the boats. The ladies and children were all transferred, and then in regular order the males were transferred. The friendly barque proved to be the Rosamond, Captain F. S. Wallis, of and for New York. He received the passengers and crew with the utmost kindness, and bid them welcome to all he had on board. His officers and crew were also very kind. After all the passengers had been transferred the removal of baggage took place, and then the Glasgow's officers and men left the steamer—Captain Manning remaining by her until 10 o'clock p.m., when the ship's hull was wrapped in flames. The steamer Erin came in sight on the morning of the 2nd inst. at daybreak, and it was deemed prudent to transfer the Glasgow's passengers to her, which was done—the Captain of the Erin receiving them in the most hospitable manner.

The origin of the fire is variously reported, one having it that a bale of cotton took fire from a lighted match thrown upon it by a steerage passenger after lighting his pipe.

On reaching the deck of the Erin some of the passengers of the ill-fated Wm. Nelson were met with, who were exceedingly anxious to render assistance to the unfortunates.

At a meeting of the Glasgow's passengers resolutions of thanks to Almighty God, to Capt. Manning and his officers, and to Capt. Wallis and his officers were adopted.

The British flag was cut down from the British Consul's office in Boston, on Sunday night last.

Gen. "Phil" Sheridan has put his name to a letter advocating interference in Mexican affairs. Evidently he wants more glory at whatever cost. But President Johnson is, happily, no believer in the Monroe Doctrine.

GEN. GRANT IN THE BARTON PROVINCES.—Lieutenant-Gen. Grant, Commander of the United States army arrived at Quebec on Saturday from Portland. He was met at the Grand Trunk station by Lieut.-Col. Bernard, who introduced him to the Governor-General's staff, and representing His Excellency. He welcomed Gen. Grant to Quebec, and assured him of the hospitality of the authorities. Gen. Grant attended service at the English Cathedral, and afterwards drove to the Citadel, the Plains of Abraham, and then to Spencer Wood, where he was hospitably received by the Governor-General. Several of the Ministers—among whom were Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Cockburn, and Howland—called and paid their respects; but the Americans in Quebec were not without these marks of attention, and say it would have been possible if the Canadians had got up a public demonstration of their





# LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 1st August, 1865.

Blakely, Henry  
Buckler, Thomas  
Baly, John  
Bateman, James  
Conlin, F.  
Carman, John  
Cool, Mrs Maria  
Christie, F.  
Doekie, Wm  
Dulmage, Samuel  
Eager, Miss Almeda  
Ferguson, Rev G D  
Ferguson R T  
Gamble, Robert  
Guffin, Mrs Lucy  
Gordon, Jas  
George, Mrs  
Gilbert, Wm H

Hyde, John  
Hunter, Mrs H  
Hagerman, Geo  
Kirk, Charles  
Lemon, Angus  
Meechin, Wm  
McIntyre, A  
Poffock, John  
Parkes, Elias  
Rumblings, Mark  
Raid, John  
Rankin, C E (2)  
Squires J T (2)  
Snider, A G  
Wannamaker, J  
Wall, Amos  
Watts, P  
Young, James

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to call and settle up for the 29th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the County.

ROBERT ALDAN

Box No. 13, 1st Concession of Elizabethtown.

## DR. NICHOL.

A NEXT DOOR HOMOEPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHER, may be consulted at 14, rue du Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church. Hours, the between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1861.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE STORE AND PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES SPIERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PARTIES indebted to the ESTATE of JAMES SPIERS, of MADOC, shall make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, or his Solicitors, Messrs. PONTON & PARKINER, of Belleville, Madoc, by May 26th, 1865.

JOHN WHITE,

Official Assignee.

## Important to Farmers!

### BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill, is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap as it can be done, than any other MILL in the County. Wool and Profit: I take for PAY at its market value. A Call is Solicited.

May 17, 1865.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Lodgers are of the very best quality and brands. A Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

## ROLLING STOCK.

THE Underigned wishes to inform the Farmers in general, in the County of Hastings, that he is prepared to put up or Sell the Farm Rights, of the Gate known as "G. Lonn's Lever-Elevating Farm Gate," (which is not affected by snow.)

Parties wanting the above Gate, can see the working of one at my residence, Madoc Village.

TERMS: For Deeded Gate and Posts, \$8; for Undressed Work, \$6.

J. S. FITZGERALD.

Madoc Village, July 23rd, 1865.

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—By the steamship Cuba, which arrived at New York on the 9th, the following was received:—

Liverpool, July 30, via Queenstown.—Seven hundred miles of the Atlantic cable had been paid out, one hundred and fifty miles yesterday, when insulation was lost. The cause is unknown. Further particulars had not transpired.

## Provincial Parliament.

At three P.M., on the 8th instant, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Buildings, Quebec. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly at that House being present, His Excellency proceeded to open the fourth session of the eighth Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
GOVERNMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

In conformity with the announcement which I made to you at the close of the last session of Parliament, a deputation from the Dominion Ministry proceeded to London, to confer with the British Government on questions of importance to the Dominion. I have now called you together at the earliest convenient moment after the return of the deputation, in order that you may receive the report of their mission, and complete the important business which, at the conclusion of the last session, remained unfinished. I have directed that the correspondence relating to the mission to England shall be communicated to you for your consideration. The happy termination of the civil war which has for the last four years afflicted the United States of America, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the commercial and industrial interests of the Province, and we may trust that the re-establishment of peace will lead to a constantly increasing development of trade and commerce between our people and the citizens of the United States.

It is, however, considered necessary to place a further addition of the Province on paper, and to extend the force of the law, so as to give effect to the feeling of satisfaction at the termination of the civil war, and to the call of duty, and to the contact which they exhibited during the war.

GOVERNMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
I have directed that the estimates for the current year and the subsequent years, and the expenditure which has been incurred, shall be laid before you. You will find with reference to both that economy has been combined with a due regard to efficiency.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
I have not failed to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, the addresses to which were presented during the last session in favour of a federal union of the Colonies of British North America. I have directed that the copy of the Secretary of State's reply, which was transmitted to you, and I trust that the same are examination of the subject, and to induce the Legislatures of the other Colonies to co-operate with you in giving their sanction to a federal union, which has been adopted as a grand feature of Imperial Policy, and has been twice noticed with approbation in Her Majesty's speeches from the Throne.

His Excellency having retired, it was resolved that the Speech should be taken into consideration the next day, and the Legislative Council adjourned.

In the Assembly, after the usual formal resolutions, resolutions, always proposed at the opening of a session, had been agreed to, Mr. J. A. Macdunnell, in reply to questions from Mr. A. A. Dorion, said that the Government would bring down the papers relative to the consideration and defence at the earliest possible period, and they were not called upon now to announce their policy, further than as was indicated in the speech from the Throne. The sooner the House got through the business left over from the last session, and that indicated in the speech, the better, and as the first step was to dispose of the Address, it would be unusual and improper to bring down the papers. The House then adjourned.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an Act to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILROAD from Belleville to Madoc, by way of Madoc, and for the grant of Public Land, to aid in the construction thereof. T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

### NOTICE.

ENDORS will be Received by the REEVE and TREASURER for COLLECTING the TAXES of the United Township of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, for the year 1865. Tenders to contain the names of Two Responsible Parties, to enter into Bond for the due Performance of the Collector's duties. Tenders to be delivered on or before Monday in September, 1865. Proposals from outside the Municipality. By Order.

WILLIAM HARPER, T. Clerk.

Madoc, August 1st, 1865.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS.

OF McGill College.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall. All Calls will be promptly attended to.

## NORTH HASTINGS.

### JOB PRINTING

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Printed at the "MERCURY"

OF THE MADOC.

The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding, With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD.

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON.

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE.

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the Madoc Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

## MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SAUNDAY, August 12, 1865.  
ASHES, per cwt. \$4 75  
BARLEY, per cwt. 50 cents  
OATS, per cwt. 50 cents  
WHEAT, per cwt. 90 cents  
RYE, per cwt. 40 cents  
PEAS, per cwt. 50 cents  
HIDES, per cwt. 50 cents  
PORK, per cwt. 50 cents  
BUTTER, per cwt. 50 cents  
EGGS, per cwt. 50 cents  
HAY, per cwt. 50 cents

## BELLEVEILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 50 3/4  
Rye, 25 1/2  
Barley, 25 1/2  
Oats, 25 1/2  
Peas, 25 1/2  
Beans, 25 1/2  
Potatoes, 25 1/2

## THE REALMS OF AIR.

FROM THE AUGUST NUMBER OF "GOOD WORDS."

The realms on high—the boundless halls, where sports the wing of light,  
And Morn sends forth her radiant guest unutterably bright,  
And Evening rears her gorgeous piles amidst the purple ray—  
How glorious in their far extent and ever fair are they!

The dark autumnal firmament, the low cloud sweeping by,  
The unimaginable depth of summer's liquid sky—  
Who hath not felt in these a power, enduring, undefined—  
A freshness to the fevered brow, a solace to the mind?

But most when, robed in nun-like garb, with sober pace and still,  
The dun night settles mournfully on wood and fading hill,  
And glancing through its misty veil, o'er ocean's depths afar,  
Shines here and there, with fiftful beams, a solitary star.

The wearied sense and soul alike receive a nobler birth,  
Then bless the kindling spirit forth beyond the thrall of earth;  
While lasts that soft and tranquil hour, to thought's high im-  
pulses given,  
A chartered habitation of space—a denizen of heaven!

Then, seen in those eternal depths, the forms of vanished days  
Come dimly from their far abodes to meet the mourner's gaze;  
And they the fondly cherished once, and they the loved in vain,  
Smile tranquilly, as erst they smiled, restored and hailed again.

And words which, breathed in long-past years, the ear remem-  
bers yet  
And sounds whose low endearing tone the heart shall not forget;  
The parent speech, the friendly voice, the whispered vow are there,  
And all with gentle melody the shadowy Realms of Air.

## HOW MY HAIR BECAME GREY.

(Continued.)

"What on earth," I said, "can Father Malachi mean by danger from a quarter that we don't suspect? Isn't that what he says?" and I glanced again at his note.

"I suppose he means that it is the Whiteboys will attack us for money, though we haven't arms. Indeed, I heard the other day, I now remember, that they did break into one or two houses near Cork, for money alone; they want it, I suppose, to help out their shocking projects; any way, I'll consult Mr. Gregory in the morning about the whole matter, and whether it would not be well to have a gun or pistol, or something or other for Parka, in case anything should happen; and by the way, Maggie, I promised to take Mrs. Gregory for a drive to-morrow, and said that we'd have an early dinner with them after, and he told me that he'd come home with us in the evening if we were at all afraid. I hope your cold will be well enough, and we can then settle about this business; possibly it might be better to move into the town for the winter. I must take care, though, and not betray the trust that poor Father Malachi has so kindly reposed in us; I declare it was a very good thing for him to do, more than I should have expected." And so saying, she threw his note into the fire.

"Why then," I rejoined, "I'd almost wish he had kept his letter to himself, he has terrified me so with it."

Various conjectures and plans were expressed and discussed that evening; at one time we thought of going to Father Malachi the next day and questioning him more closely, but then abandoned the idea as it might implicate him, and be a bad return for the favour he had shown. I also succeeded in diverting my aunt from the intention she had half adopted of confidentially disclosing the purport of the priest's letter, and how it reached her, to Mr. Gregory when take for I maintained that would be a breach of apprehensions to the restless state of things in the country; and to this aunt ultimately agreed.

The next day, my cold was too heavy to think of venturing out. Aunt Osborne wanted to forego her intention of remaining to dinner; I insisted however on her abiding by the original arrangement, but she promised she would be home as early as possible. She left soon after breakfast, as she wished to go to the hospital to take some things to Mrs. Gwynne, and had other places to call at before going to the Gregorys at the Bank. The earlier part of the morning I employed in writing, and then settled down at my favourite seat in the window that nearly faced the Laurel Walk, over the same book I had been reading on the preceding day. Susan sometimes came in to look after the fire, or to talk with me a little, as she said she was afraid I might be lonely, and on one of these occasions she was stood by my chair—

"Oh! Miss Maggie," she exclaimed, "if here isn't Miss the pedler coming up the walk. No, 'tisn't Miss," she added, as she looked out more closely, "but 'tis a pedler, anyhow, and 'tis in such a way for the back of her head."

Poor Susan had a regular penchant for pedlars; she'd rather buy from one of these itinerant hawkers, and pay perhaps a great deal more, than at any shop in the town. I objected strongly to a stranger man at such times being at all encouraged about the place, especially in Mrs. Osborne's absence; but the servant pleaded so hard, and said that she might be able to make a bargain with the fellow, for an old shawl she had to dispose of, that I could not find it in my heart to refuse her. I insisted, however, that he should come to the front door, as I would not hear of any stragglers being admitted into the back-yard or kitchen. Meanwhile, the man had advanced slowly with his pack towards the house; he seemed to me to be more tardy in his movements than the apparent weight of his load would have warranted; but probably, I thought, he had travelled some great distance. As he came to the window and touched his hat civilly, he looked, I fancied, weary. I motioned him to the hall door, and very soon Susan was on her knees in the hall closely examining the contents of his pack, and trying to strike a bargain for some of his goods: there was also gathered a multifarious assortment, ballads, some pictures in little tawdry gilt frames, boot-laces, combs, rings, brooches, and other feminine decorations, but little that was useful. I remained in the hall while Susan was engaged with him, partly for amusement, as well that I did not wish a stranger to be there alone, with only the servant. I could not help noticing in the man a listless indifference about selling his wares, while an occasional eagerness was manifestly assumed. I at first imputed this to the apathy arising from fatigue, until I observed, with considerable uneasiness, a restless movement of his eyes in every direction; now a glance into the room behind him, then towards the dining-room, again upstairs; while, when I once asked Susan what caused such a bitter wind, that surely she had not left the back-door open, and when she answered that she was obliged, the kitchen smoked so, I thought I could detect at once upon the pedler's face a look of inquisitive and excited curiosity, as he said,

"Smoke, does it? Just let me look at it, and I'll cure it for you."

I instantly and decidedly declined, somewhat to Susan's surprise, who would have admitted him, I doubt not, at once. I had but one desire now, to get the fellow out; in fact I inwardly trembled with apprehension, until he was clean off; and at last, to my inexpressible relief, he gathered up his goods after the servant had paid for her purchases, and trudged down the walk by which he had come. We both stood in the window watching him, while two or three times he looked back, as though to see if we were still there, when soon the turn in the avenue hid him from view. Susan remained with me for a while decanting on the cheapness and excellence of the articles which she had bought. I gave little heed to her encomiums, uneasy thoughts about that man were running in my mind, and I told the housemaid that I did not at all like his way or appearance, and that I was sure I'd dream of him that night. I forgot how the rest of the day passed: I had a kind of luncheon dinner, and remained after it, sitting by the fire in the twilight in a dreamy daze; for my cold was oppressive. When Susan lit the candles and drew the curtains, stirred up the fire, and made the room comfortable, I took the small candle that she had to get some work upstairs. At the top of the last flight, and near the door of my aunt's room, there was a sort of arched recess, where cloaks and other stray articles of that description were hung; and as I reached the landing, I was attracted by the motion of one of these, a cloak, I believe it was. I thought, I remember, that the lobby window must be open, and that a breeze from it shook the garment. I turned to see, and then, at a loss to understand what it could be, I was about to move into the recess itself to examine more closely, when I became rooted to the spot, on observing quite distinctly the outline of a figure draped in a dark heavy wrap of Mrs. Osborne's; it seemed to me as if he must have hurriedly folded it round him, probably on hearing my step, for it was clumsily managed. One foot projected, quite uncovered, and I at once recognised a peculiar kind of boot that I had noticed on the pedler when in the hall in the day. I knew not now how I kept from instantly betraying the startling discovery by a loud scream: my heart leaped to my throat, but I gained sufficient command over myself to pass on into my room, and, after a moment's delay, returning, I went down with as little appearance of haste as I could manage, though with a creeping shudder as I passed by the spot where the robber was hidden. Near the foot of the stairs I met Susan coming up. Laying my hand on her arm, I whispered,

"Come with me."

Unfortunately, my pale face so alarmed her that in

a loud voice she cried, "Lord! Miss Maggie, what is it?"

Instantly there was a rustling sound overhead, and a man's step. I had but time to shriek out, "The pedler is upstairs; run, Susan, run!" and flung down the candle, I flew to the front door, opened, and dashing out in the darkness, rushed with frantic speed down the Laurel Walk, to get assistance from the lodge. I had not advanced half-a-dozen yards before I heard the heavy tread, with its crunching sound, on the gravel of the avenue, in as I supposed, rapid pursuit; this augmenting peril led me, of course, to strain every energy to the utmost in pressing on, and I soon had the satisfaction of hearing my pursuer dart into the plantations, for the noise of the branches being broken and pushed aside betrayed to me this welcome assurance. Possibly, all afterwards thought, he never meant to follow me, nor knew at all which way I had gone, for the night was intensely dark, but may have been only concerned in effecting his escape after he had been detected. I found Brian, the gardener, at the gate lodge, and another workman with him, and brought them back as rapidly as possible to the house, for I felt anxious about poor Susan, knowing the fright she must be in. We discovered her shut up in the coal vault, half dead with fear. Mrs. Osborne's arrival in the middle of our consternation was a relief to all, and nothing could equal my aunt's distress when she learned what had happened and the alarm to which we had been subjected. Even Parka looked grave and uneasy, and myself that evening suggested the propriety of removing from the house anything that might be liable to plunderers. I could see that Aunt Osborne was relieved from some concern at this proposal emanating from the butler himself; she had arranged, she told me in the course of the evening, to convey all my valuables of every kind to Mr. Gregory, and to her great comfort she said, that Parka was now out of the house, for it made no matters another. I concluded that the attempt made by this pedler was what Father Malachi meant in his warning; and, terrified as I had been by the adventure that had just occurred, I went to bed at once that night, as the vague alarm which the priest's letter had excited was now to a great degree at rest; and I was further consoled by finding my aunt was more disposed to the arrangement than I had for some time urged—the moving into the town for the winter months. The next day proved determined, ceaseless wet. We had intended making the lodgment to be made with Mr. Gregory on M— that morning, but as well from the weather at Park's suggestion, it was deferred till the following day. It would be well, he said, to give a silver a thorough cleaning before it was laid by, as he could do that in a few hours easily.

(To be continued.)

## VARIETIES.

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—Taking shelter from a shower in an umbrella shop.

When may two people be said to be half-witted? When they have an understanding between them.

Sensibility is a star that can lead one only when the sky is clear. Reason is the magnetic needle that guides us when the sky is wrapped in darkness.

An American physician says that the human pulse has quickened from seven to ten throbs a minute during the last fifty years.

A recent traveller states, that although he resided in the island of Sicily three months, he only saw a man in a hurry, and he fell off a house.

Frederick the Great was overturned one day in a carriage, and having most liberally vented his anger on the coachman, he asked what he could say in excuse of his want of skill. "Did you never lose a battle?" was the interrogatory of the fearless king. The king was pacified.

A candidate for a Scotch burgh, when canvassing his best to secure the good graces of the widow. In one house he kissed the guidwife on the cheek, slipping at the same time a few guineas into the hand which had modestly been extended to protect her face. Delighted with the sight of the precious piece, the matron enthusiastically called to the candidate, as he withdrew, "Kiss my docter, too, if you can!"

The geological world will be sorry to hear that a wonderful tomb, which was found imbedded in a mass of magnesian limestone, at Hartlepool, and computed to be 6,000 years old, died on the 30th ult. It was found in April last, and had been in an aquarium at the Hartlepool Museum, and while there had attracted thousands of visitors. Its death is attributed to juries, which are supposed to have been inflicted by certain excursionists from Newcastle.



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 139.

MADOC. (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS

### Annexation.

Whether we wish for it or not, the Americans seem determined just now to keep the question of annexation prominently before the people of Canada. Their papers accordingly are honouring us with a considerable degree of attention. Instead of representing the Province, as was formerly the fashion, as too poor to be coveted, they now condescend to admit that we have, "in some respects," a noble country—with plenty of mineral wealth, exhaustless supplies of timber, enormous agricultural tracts susceptible of a high cultivation, and large navigable rivers and lakes affording facilities for internal communication nowhere surpassed. But while giving this flattering view of the capabilities of the country, they are greatly concerned about our present unhappy situation. The New York Journal of Commerce recently editorially observed—

"It is impossible to move among the people of Canada, or to reflect upon their peculiar situation at the present time, without feeling a certain degree of commiseration." Its sympathy is excited because "Capitalists refrain from investment. Traders are apprehensive and suspicious. The small farmers everywhere feel the pinchings of poverty." \* \* The general aspect may be characterized by a single word—stagnation. The only wheels in motion are moved by American capital. This is true, almost without exception."

Having given this account of the state of affairs, the Journal goes on to say, that with such "facts" (!) before them, it is impossible that the Canadians should refrain from making comparisons with their more prosperous neighbours, or from grieving over their own misfortunes, which are attributable in part to the adverse influences which have grown out of the late civil war, especially that sequence which threatens the Reciprocity Treaty. "On the renewal of this treaty seems to hinge the future of the Canadians, and the people know it without daring to confess it." It admits that the Canadians are particularly inclined to disparage the strength of the annexation movement, but declares it is impossible, after probing the sentiment of the common people in almost every large city like Quebec or Montreal to resist the conviction that there underlies a strong latent desire for a change of some kind—anything that will bring more prosperous days.

While the newspapers are thus doing their best to convince us how miserable we are—or ought to be—American tourists in Canada are also doing their utmost to render those with whom they come in contact discontented, by representing how much more prosperous we should be if—as we don't like the idea of being annexed to them—we only annexed the United States to Canada.

The fact is, however indifferent Americans may pretend to be about it, the majority do wish to annex us—partly from the mere desire for more territory, and partly also because it is not a pleasant sight for them to see a neighbouring country so much more highly taxed than themselves. Whatever drawbacks we may have hitherto laboured under, this is a positive advantage, which is not to be lightly estimated. It has a strong tendency to induce manufacturers to withdraw from the United States and establish themselves here. Canada has managed to get along without a reciprocity treaty before this, and can do so again, if need be. Americans know this well enough, and it is because they do so, that they are so anxious to convince us our only hope of escape

from the poverty they affect to think afflicts us, is in joining their Union. Our future prospects are not so very dismal after all. The *Trade Review*, of Montreal, which has hitherto represented the business prospects of Canada as in anything but a favourable condition, in its last issue speaks of the marked improvement which a good harvest will make in the general trade of the country, and says that after the experiences of the combination of misfortunes through which we have just passed, we are all the better prepared for the season of prosperity, on the threshold of which we are now standing.—But by constantly dinning the advantages of annexation into our ears, Americans trust to make converts to the belief, and to some extent are succeeding in doing so, even amongst some of our members of Parliament, as appears from the following statement of the Quebec correspondent of the *Leader*, writing on the 12th:—

"Some conversation has been caused to-day by an incident that occurred last night in the St. Louis Hotel. In the office of that establishment several American tourists were conversing with a number of members of Parliament, among them Mr. Christie, of the Upper House, Mr. White, of Halton, Mr. O'Halloran, of Missisquoi, Mr. Magill, of Hamilton, Mr. Walsh, of Norfolk, when the subject turned on the probability of war with the United States. Messrs. White and O'Halloran expressed the conviction that in the event of war not one half of the active militia, or people of Canada, would consent to serve against the Americans, and that the manifest destiny and only safety of this Province was annexation to the United States. Mr. Magill, indignant at these sentiments, warmly repudiated them, and condemned in just terms men who, having sworn as members of Parliament to sustain the throne and uphold the constitution, cast such slanderous imputations upon the loyalty of the people of Canada. He also censured the 'grave senator' Christie for listening quietly to these disloyal utterances, and giving a tacit assent to them. Then, turning to the Americans, who might well go away with the opinion that Canadians are disloyal to the core, Mr. Magill asked them whether, if the case were reversed, they would not despise men who could act towards their country as Messrs. White and O'Halloran acted towards this. Mr. Magill has been much praised for his manly vindication of Canadian loyalty and his castigation of the faithless Canadian legislators."

### Frightful Collision on Lake Huron.

#### Great Loss of Life.

The propeller Meteor and Pewabic, of the Lake Superior line, collided on Wednesday night, the 9th inst., in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. The Pewabic sank in three minutes, and 75 or 100 lives were lost. The collision occurred at half-past eight o'clock, six miles from the shore. The Meteor was struck on her port bow, just aft the pilot-house. The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time of the accident it was scarcely dark. The boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction, and struck the Pewabic. A number were killed by the crashing timbers and a few passengers jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sank. The lifeboats were at once lowered from the Meteor and the picked up those who were not carried down on board wreck. There were 175 to 200 passengers and 23 of the crew saved are known. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained yet, but will be near one hundred. The Meteor remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of the wreck, but none were found. The propeller Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her

from the Meteor and brought to Detroit. The Meteor was but slightly injured and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

The books and papers of the ill-fated steamer were lost. It is therefore impossible to give a complete list of the passengers who were on board, but the list already telegraphed comprises those who were saved. The Pewabic was built last year, and was valued at \$100,000. She was insured for \$80,000.

The propeller Meteor took fire on Friday morning while in the St. Mary's ship canal basin, and was scuttled and sunk in 12 feet of water. No lives were lost but the passengers lost all their effects. No further particulars. The Meteor is the same boat that collided with the Pewabic. Both were owned by J. L. Whiting & Co., of Detroit.

### From Europe.

#### The Second Defect in the Atlantic Cable Repaired—A Third Mishap.

The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on the 2nd, arrived at New York on the 14th inst.

She brings the following additional news concerning the Atlantic cable:—

A telegram to Valencia from the Great Eastern, July 29th, says, an accident to the cable, cause unknown, total loss of insulation. No communication with the Great Eastern; 790 miles paid out.

Telegram of the 30th—All going on well; fault removed; insulation perfect.

A telegram from the Great Eastern, 31st p.m., 900 miles paid out; 750 run by Great Eastern; all going on well. Thousand and fifty miles laid successfully, August 1st; all going on well.

The Canadian Steamship Moravian, from Liverpool August 3rd, via Londonderry on the 4th, passed Father Point on the 13th inst.

GRAT BRITAIN.—The latest despatches from the Great Eastern, up to Wednesday morning the 2nd inst., reported all going on well and 1,200 miles paid out. On Wednesday evening the following was received:—

VALENTIA, Aug. 2, 8 p.m.—Signals from the Great Eastern became unintelligible at noon. No communication has been had with the ship since, and no information received.

The cause was unknown, and at the closing of this summary nothing additional had transpired. The lines between Valencia had been out of order.

Jeremiah Townsend, clerk in a savings bank at New Haven, Conn., who absconded last May with about one hundred thousand dollars, had been cleverly captured in Liverpool by two Philadelphia detectives on his arrival at that place from Havana, via Southampton. Townsend sought to use his loaded revolver when captured, but was prevented. Nearly \$90,000 of the stolen money was found in his possession. He sailed for New York in the custody of his captors by the Etna on the 2nd inst.

The British board of trade returns exhibit a continued falling off both of exports and imports.

An alarming cattle disease was reported spreading rapidly in the vicinity of London. Serious ravages are noted. The government had taken action to check the contagion if possible.

Sir R. Macdonald, Lt. Governor of Nova Scotia, has accepted the governorship of Hong Kong.

The weather in England had become inclement. Much rain was falling.

SPAIN.—Thirty cases of cholera were reported at Valencia. Cholera had also appeared at the camp at Gibraltar.

Legitimist bands had appeared in the mountains of Spain, their watch-word being 'Spain and Catholicity.'

The following is the latest despatch received at Londonderry from London on the 4th inst.—

LONDON, August 4.—Communication with the Great Eastern remains suspended; nothing has been heard from her since noon of the 2nd inst.

The Great Eastern was very nearly two-thirds of the way to Newfoundland. She was in the deepest water of the whole route, 2,400 fathoms or a little over 2½ miles.—It was at this time that the signals to Valencia became unintelligible and gradually ceased.







## TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

If fortune with a smiling face  
Shew roses on our way,  
When shall we stop to pick them up?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But should she frown with face of care,  
And talk of coming sorrow,  
When shall we grieve, if griefs we must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wronged as own their faults,  
And kindly pity pray,  
When shall we listen and forgive?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But if stern justice urge rebuke,  
And warn from memory borrow,  
When shall we chide—if chide we dare?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love, estranged, should once again  
Her genial smile display,  
When shall we kiss the proffered lips?  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But if the world indulge regret,  
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,  
When shall we weep—if weep we must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys,  
The minutes will not stay;  
We've always time to welcome them,  
To-day, my love, to-day.  
But caring, resentment, angry words,  
And unavailing sorrow,  
Come far too soon, if they appear,  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

## HOW MY HAIR BECAME GREY.

(Continued.)

Notwithstanding the heavy rain, Parks repaired to the pedlar (which he got first accurately from me and Susan), and to try and ascertain if he had any other connected with him, for he strenuously maintained that the fellow wasn't single handed in whatever he was after, but must be one of a gang. It was mid-day before the butler returned, and when he did he called at once for Susan, to tell her that he had met a messenger on his way, from her home (it was about five miles distant, at the foot of a neighbouring mountain), with the intelligence that her mother was dying. "Almost off," he said, "Susy, she was, and that she implored you, for the love of God, to go to her, not to lose a moment, for his word was she was just on the hinges."

The announcement of this sad impending catastrophe affected the poor girl, as may be supposed, with the greatest sorrow: the house resounded with her sobs and moans. We made her up with all the coats and mufflers she could wear; Parks assured her that he'd look after everything of her work that was necessary, and with sympathetic tears Aunt Osborne and I saw her off upon her mournful errand.

For the remaining hours of daylight, my aunt and Parks were buried over the different costly articles of silver that were being packed into a large plate-chest, in preparation for their removal on the succeeding day, and we were, I think, a little later than usual at dinner in consequence. We had scarcely dined, I know, when we were considerably startled by a loud, continuous incessant knocking at the door, and we were astonished when the angry claimant for admission turned out to be Susan back again. I saw that Parks looked greatly disconcerted, in fact, quite agitated, on her entrance; while, without ceremony, not even restrained by the presence of, or a feeling of respect for her mistress, she assailed him with extreme bitterness for what she termed, "his sending her off in the wet upon a fool's errand. Nothing in life so unbecomingly matter with her; I met Tom, that's my brother coming foremost me down the hill, and she never was better. You had a purpose in it, you old black chief, you," she exclaimed in a rage; "I don't believe you ever met any one who told you she was ill. Come, tell us: who was it now? What was he like? Oh, I have had a talk about you since, I can tell you; no matter," and the aggrieved girl ended a yet longer onset than I have attempted to describe, and that no interruption or remonstrance on our part could stop, by bursting into tears. I cautiously watched Parks' countenance during this stormy scene. At first he seemed frightened, but that soon yielded to an expression of pent-up fury that horrified me by its violence; before now since I never saw any thing so fiendish. A will gleam shot from his eyes, and they glared like a cat's in the dark; large droplets gathered on his dark forehead, his heaving chest emitted gasps like the ominous growling of an angry beast, while his white teeth were pressed down into the thick under lip until the blood came. I thought at the moment that he would have done some fearful deed on the spot. I had heard of his once before being similarly excited, and those who witnessed it said, "they wouldn't like to have a hand in aggravating blacky;" but I had no idea of the reality.

I doubt if any one noticed the infuriated aspect of the man but myself, for aunt, rising from her chair, (she had her back to Parks) led Susan forcibly from the room, and so hindered any further scene. Parks never uttered a syllable; he turned to the sideboard, and nervously fidgeted with the forks and spoons, while I could hear him grinding his teeth in evident suppressed rage, in a way that sent a thrill through me from head to foot, and I felt as if I breathed more freely when he left the apartment.

Aunt Osborne insisted on Susan's going early to bed. She dosed her with hot drinks and other cold preventives, for the poor girl had been thoroughly saturated from the rain.

For a long time after tea that evening, we sat silently at our work in the drawing-room. I could think of nothing but the terrible face of the black. I felt that it would be painfully impressed upon me as long as I lived. I was silent too; for, at least during this day, if not before, a kind of undefined apprehension that I scarce liked to express, had been creeping over me, that Parks was a man not to be trusted. Now, since dinner, the vague feeling had gathered strength: a phantom, so to speak, suddenly assumed a bodily form; and yet the sickening alarm that the idea gave rise to was such that I tried to dismiss it from my thoughts as altogether groundless, but I could not. Even silence about it now was becoming oppressive. I looked up from my work; my dear companion at the other side of the table was at some embroidery that seemed to try her sight too much as she leant close over it, and I noticed that a shade of trouble or anxiety disturbed that usually sweet, serene face.

"Aunt," I said suddenly, "did it ever at all occur to you," and I hesitated, to try and shape my unpleasant thought in less unpleasant words, "that that—Parks—is not worthy of the trust you repose in him?"

"What makes you say so?" she replied hurriedly, dropping the work from her hand, and look nervously up at me.

"I can hardly tell you," I rejoined. "I don't like what I have seen for days back. I can't help suspecting something wrong, though I don't well know what, about this matter of Susan's; but what influences me now most is the awful look he had at the time at dinner that she attacked him. You did not see it, but I can never forget it; and I tell you what, aunt," I continued, "it has pressed strongly on my mind more than once to-day that, in the priest's note the covert allusion was to him."

"Well, but you know, Parks being a Protestant might have biased his mind, even if he did refer to him."

"Oh, depend upon it," I rejoined, "religion, one way or the other, had nothing to do with it."

My aunt seemed lost in thought for a few moments. "Very true," she said at last, with a deep sigh. "He has hitherto hindered me, I almost thought strangely, in sending away the plate. Curious too, he drew all his money out of the bank. I heard this only yesterday, and I fancy that Mr. Gregory suspects him. To tell you the honest truth, Maggie, I have not felt very comfortable about him myself for the last week, though till this moment I hardly allowed myself to entertain the thought. Please God, come what may, we'll be off into M. at once."

"I wish we were safe there this very night!" I almost unconsciously ejaculated.

I had scarce expressed the wish, uttered in a low voice, when we were both suddenly terrified by the sound of a cry. It appeared to be at a distance, but had a kind of muffled or smothered tone. Wherever creature in mortal anguish, and sounded fearfully in the stillness of the night.

"Oh! what's that?" said my aunt, bounding up. I rose from my seat, too petrified to say a word. We stood listening with blanched faces, but not another sound or stir reached us, and in a few moments Frisk, a small dog, gave a half growl half bark under the window.

"Oh, there!" I said, with a deep breath of relief; "I know what it was. Frisk after a rabbit. I'll engage, one that he killed in the walk; and, of course, it was more starting at this hour."

"Perhaps it was," rejoined my aunt. "It certainly seemed to be outside; but, dear, it sounded so awful!" We remained for a while longer at our work, more quieted, though still not altogether at ease.

"Look, Maggie," said my aunt, "I want to run up for a bit of thread to finish this, and then I think we'll go to bed, for I declare I'm in a tremor!"

"Yes, and I must sleep with you to-night," I said, for I should be afraid to stay alone, and your door is the only one in the house, I think, that has both lock and key. I was thinking the other day that

there was not another spot, above or below, could lock themselves up in, if they required laughing; however, if we go to M. it's present."

"If indeed!" I said, in a kind of soliloquy, left the room.

I don't now know how long Aunt Osborne sent. I was pondering so deeply upon the scenes of the past day or two, and wondering might be the result, that I was not aware of her turn, and did not notice her coming back to the apartment until the light of her candle fell upon work I still held in my hand, though I had been in a stitch for several minutes, and I turned something. Shall I ever forget her appearance from my chair, gazing at her, transfixed with horror. Her face was white like snow; even wore the pallor of death, and she trembled so only I caught her. I think she would have seemed to be trying to speak, but her tongue refused to utter an articulate word. I felt my own growing as ghastly as hers. I took the candle from her nerveless hand, and almost forced her to sit I had vacated.

"For mercy's sake," I whispered, "what's the matter; what have you seen?" I reached for a tumbler of water, that had been left there for medicine that I was to take for my cold, and her swallow two or three sips.

"Oh, Maggie," she at last gasped out, "tis above, behind my bed; 'tis pushed a little from the wall; I saw him first by the reflected looking-glass, and then, for fear of a mistake, I don't know how I got courage—I looked round at the bed, and saw him plainly through an opening in the back curtain, with a knife or some sharp in his hand. He means to murder us to-morrow, I tried, on my poor aunt's account, to nerve myself, up, though aghast at this appalling intelligence."

(To be concluded next week)

## VARIETIES.

Why is a lady's belt like a chiffonier?—Because it goes round and gathers up the waist.

"Good blood will show itself," as the old said, struck by the redness of her own nose.

The husband who devoured his wife with found afterwards that she disagreed with him.

Some one remarked to Mrs. Siddons that it was necessary to actors, as it gave them more.

"More," replied the actress—"it gives breath."

When you hear the phrase, "I may say vanity," you may be sure some characterist will follow in the same breath.

A young dandy, who sported an enormous touche, asked a lady what she thought of it. "said she, "you look as if you had swallowed a reel, and left the tail sticking out of your mouth."

Mr. Adam Black was lately unpopular as a constituency in Edinburgh, which gave rise to a peevish joke. "What can have caused the Fall?" asked one constituent. "The Eve of Election," was the reply.

An old Dutch tavern-keeper had his thin and being asked his views of matrimony. "Vell, den, you see, de first time I married—that wash good; den I married for beauty—that was good too; but dis time I married for mouth—is petter as poth."

A clergyman called on a poor parishioner, he found bitterly lamenting the death of an boy of about four or five years old. In the of consoling the afflicted woman, he remarked that "one so young could not have committed very grievous sin; and that no doubt the child gone to heaven."—"Ah, sir," said the simple creature, "but Tommy was so shy—and they strangers there!"

FAITH AGAINST MUSCLE.—A distinguished man lately preached a sermon on "faith." he took the ground that it was the source of all achievement, and more trustworthy than physical or material advantage. While he was home, after church, one of his congregation, him, said he was expecting to be assailed by whom he had offended, and good-humoured quired if he should trust to faith or muscle in impending contest. "To faith—by all means," earnestly responded the preacher; "instantly added, and with a gesture suited to the occasion, "you must show your faith by your



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

140. MADOC (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### The Accident to the Atlantic Cable.

The British war steamers *Terrible* and *Galathea*, *Heart's Content*, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, Tuesday, the 16th instant.

Napier reports as follows:—"The cable was laid on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at noon, in 1960 fms of water. It was then grappled for three times, and raised 1,200, 900, and 600 fathoms respectively. Each time the grappling broke, but the cable remained unbroken. The Great Eastern went to England for stronger and better grappling gear."

Mr. Varley, one of the electricians, writes most engagingly in regard to the cable. He says, "We do not difficulty whatever in grappling the cable, in the greatest depth of water, and as soon as our tackle is prepared we will probably commence grappling for the cable again 100 miles east of the point where the water is only 1500 fathoms deep. They ride the gales well, being fastened by means of condemned cable."

The following fuller particulars are from the diary of Mr. Cyrus W. Field on board the *Great Eastern*, from the commencement of the voyage up to the time of the accident, and the failure of the attempt to recover the lost end of the cable:—

Aug. 2.—At 5.27 a.m., on resuming the insulation, it was discovered that there was a partial loss of insulation. The ship was soon afterwards stopped, the cable transferred to the picking up gear at bows. The operation of hauling in commenced noon; the engine used for picking up stopped want of water for a considerable time. Two miles were recovered, and the cable was cut to see whether the fault had come on board. At about 12.30 the cable caught and chafed on the mouth of the hose pipe, and was with considerable difficulty hauled, and at 12.35 it parted on board where it was injured, just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water. Distance in the last 24 hours 116 miles, cable paid out 132 miles, recovered two miles, depth of water 1950 fms, total distance from Valentia 1,063 miles, total distance to *Heart's Content* 600 miles, total cable left 1,312 miles, equal to 14 per cent.; steamed toward Valentia 12 miles, and commenced dragging for the cable.

Thursday, 4 a.m.—It being evident from the fact that the grapnel had caught the cable, we began to haul it, and at 11.53, when 1,150 fathoms of the cable had been got on board, a shackle was put on the gear the ship, and 1,400 fathoms of the cable with the cable to the bottom of the Atlantic. The cable was lowered, with 2,400 fathoms of cable and a boom to hold it and mark the spot. During the operation of picking up, the machinery gave way, and a tooth broke off by the strain, getting in between the spur wheel smashed matter. This accident happened twice, and the operation of hauling in had to be performed by the same means.

Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, weather unfavourable for recovering the cable.

August 7th, lowered another grapnel, at 12.10 commenced dragging for the cable; at 8 p.m. to haul in, and continued to do so slowly all day.

August 8th.—At 7.50 a.m. 1,000 fathoms grapnel had been hauled in when the shackles broke on the side of the ship. Lost in this attempt 1,500 fms of rope. A second buoy was lowered to mark the spot. The balance of this day and all the next day occupied in having new shackles made for use in rope, altering the capstan, and making arrangements for another attempt to recover the cable. The apparatus was ready, the weather on Wednesday much too rough to attempt any operation. The two buoys rode out the gales in this perfectly. On Thursday, the 10th, at 7 o'clock began to lower the grapnel, and at 8.55 had 300 fathoms—all that was on board the ship, commenced dragging for the cable, and continued until the evening, when we began to haul in. On Friday, the 11th, at 6 a.m., we finished in 2,460 fathoms of rope, when the grapnel foul with its own chain. At 11 a.m. we began to lower the grapnel again, and as soon as all the 2,460 fathoms were paid out, we commenced dragging until 8.55 p.m., when we began to haul slowly in. It was soon evident by the great strain that the grapnel had caught the cable. At 7 p.m., when 710 fathoms had been recovered, the rope parted. As there was not sufficient rope on board the *Great Eastern* to resume grappling, it was decided that she should return at once to England."

### Intercolonial Railway Survey.

QUEBEC, August 21.—Mr. Sandford Fleming's report on the Intercolonial Railroad was laid on the table of the House to-day by the Provincial Secretary. It contains 114 pages, and there are besides 40 pages of appendix on the agricultural resources of the country through which the proposed railroad will pass, and two large coloured maps showing the different routes reported upon. These are three in number, containing fifteen different lines, or variations of the route. The frontier route, the projected lines of which at one or more points touch or pass close to the United States; the central route, embracing lines projected to run through the interior at some distance from the frontier, as well as from the Gulf shore; and the Bay of Chaleur route, comprising those lines which verge upon the waters of the Gulf on that Bay. The frontier route includes three miles of road respectively. The central route embraces nine lines, in length respectively 435, 437, 452, 458, 416, 422, 435, 432, and 438 miles. The Bay of Chaleur route includes three miles of 498, 486, and 499 miles in length respectively. The number of miles of road necessary to connect River Du Loup with St. John by these different routes is from 292 to 390 miles. The main difficulty of working the road is snow in winter, and Mr. Fleming, to overcome this obstacle, recommends, where woods exist, among which it is well known drifts do not take place, to pre-plant spruce or pine; this he thinks would prevent heavy drifts. The difficulty of an ordinary snow fall, which he estimates to be five feet on an average, he proposes to obviate by building the road on an embankment throughout. In places where cuttings are necessary, these he would widen so as to allow wide ditches on either side of the track, which would be very easily on an embankment, from which it is always easy to remove snow. So constructed, he sees no reason why trains should not be run between River Du Loup and Halifax with greater regularity than on the Grand Trunk east of Montreal. With regard to the cost of the road, he estimates it at \$20,685,000, about an average of \$46,000 per mile. That is the estimate for the whole line by the route surveyed last summer from River Du Loup by way of River Toled, Green River and Gouanmitz Valley, thence by Two Brooks, Wapkehegan, the upper waters of Miramichi and Nashwaak by the Keswick Valley and St. John river to opposite Fredericton, thence by the head of Grand Lake and Chowan's Gulch to Apohaqui station. It embraces also the section from the New Brunswick railway to Truro in Nova Scotia. This appears to be the route Mr. Fleming most favours, though he makes no distinct preference. Speaking of the commercial prospects of the Intercolonial, he alludes to the competition of a railway from Bangor to St. John. To counteract this, the line by the Bay of Chaleur offers special advantages. The entrance to the bay is as near Europe as Halifax, and several hundred miles nearer Montreal and all points west. The great Ship-pe-gan harbor, on the southerly side of the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur, is indicated as a good harbour. From this point to Liverpool by Belle Isle, the distance is 143 miles shorter than from Halifax. From Halifax to Toronto by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway it is 384 miles less than by the American routes.

LORD MONCK'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The troop-ship *Himalaya* is expected to arrive at Quebec within a few days, and it is thought the Governor-General will leave in it about the 20th September, before which time it is hoped the season will be prorogued.

### From Europe.

The steamship *Belgian*, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., and Londonderry on the next day, arrived at Quebec on the 21st.

The condition of the Atlantic cable remained unchanged.

No news had been received of the *Great Eastern* or of her consort. The delay in her return strengthened the impression that something might have happened to the tanks in which the cable was stowed, and that it might have been necessary to buoy the cable until the tanks were made good.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Cable Company, held in London on the 9th, it was resolved to convert the preference shares into consolidated eight per cent. preferential stock, and to issue additional capital to the extent of £80,000, to complete the present cable and construct and lay down a second. The chairman, Hon. J. S. Wortley, said he had no information to give the meeting, but hoped for reliable information in a day or two. He said the shareholders should be encouraged and persevere. The meeting was unanimous.

Queen Victoria and the junior members of the Royal family had arrived at Antwerp, and proceeded to visit the King of the Belgians.

A terrible tragedy had occurred in London. A man took three children to lodge temporarily at a coffee-house, and murdered them all in their beds by suffocation.

The murderer was a man named Southey, who lived with a Mrs. White, the mother of the children. After killing the children he went to Ramsgate, where he murdered his paramour and her daughter, thus in twenty-hours having committed five murders. He was arrested at Ramsgate.

The new Parliament was further nominally adjourned till the 1st of November.

Abd-el-Kader had quitted England for Paris; it was reported on account of lack of attention in high quarters.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had memorialized the Postmaster-General for a Cunard steamer to sail on Fridays instead of Saturdays.

It was rumoured in Paris that reinforcements to the extent of 6,000 troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico, 3,000 from France and 3,000 from Algeria.

The cholera was still spreading at Constantinople.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The *Neue Friere Presse* of Vienna says Count Blom, who had proceeded to resume negotiations with Prussia relative to the Duchies, is to consider Austria's concession of July 10 as definitive and unchangeable. Should Prussia insist on the strict fulfillment of the conditions she proposed last February, Count Blom will declare negotiations broken off. A *casus belli* would only be considered to exist in the event of Prussia flagrantly violating article 3 of the treaty of peace concluded at Vienna. A special telegram from Vienna to the Times says Count Blom is the bearer of most pacific despatches. Austria has concluded to break with Prussia, for the sake of the Duke of Augustenburg.

### Another Great Fire in Quebec.

A destructive fire, which burned with intense fury from 11 o'clock on the night of the 17th, until day-break of the 18th, laid waste a large portion of the populous suburb of St. Roch's, Quebec. The number of houses totally burned or rendered untenable was 79. Of these, but one was of brick, the rest being of wood; and of the latter nearly all were small one story tenements, of the kind common in the lower part of St. Roch's. There were not more than six or seven two story houses in the lot. The sufferers are chiefly house and ship carpenters, with a proportion of ship-yard labourers, carters, and a few small traders. Many of the victims had laid in their stock of winter firewood. Nearly all are small proprietors, upon whom the loss will fall heavily. About one hundred families have been left homeless. The loss will hardly exceed \$60,000. Subscriptions are being raised for the sufferers.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

**MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S FAMILY.**—At noon on Saturday, Mrs. Howell, mother-in-law of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and three of that gentleman's children—two sons and a daughter—arrived at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, direct from Savannah. Having dined, they left by boat at two o'clock for Montreal, where the children are to be sent to school. Two servants accompany them. The eldest boy, Jeff, a fine sturdy lad of about eight summers, sported a little sword, and when asked by a gentleman what he wanted with the weapon, he replied—"To lick the Yankees." "Yes, Jeff, but you know you are too small a boy to lick the Yankees," said the gentleman. Jeff promptly replied—"I know I am now, but when I am become a man I shall not be too small to do so." Who knows but that in twenty years hence that little fellow may be trying to carry his threat into force at the head of a Southern army?—*Leader.*

**Capt. H. Wirtz** was arraigned before the military commission at Washington on the 21st, charged with maliciously, wilfully and traitorously combining, confederating and conspiring together with Robert E. Lee and others, to injure the health and destroy the lives of Union soldiers in Southern Confederate prisons, and also with murder in violation of the laws and customs of war. The specifications allege the most cruel practices, such as starvation purposely, the vaccination of soldiers with impure matter, the furnishing of rotten food, the employment of bloodhounds &c.—On the 22d, the commission was dissolved by an order from the War Department, but another consisting of the same members was appointed. The names of Gen. Lee and others are struck out of the new specifications.

It is said that there are indications the trial of Jefferson Davis will soon take place at Fortress Monroe. As recently as the 15th, Mr. Davis wrote to Mr. Gilett, one of his counsel—"I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the source of them, and the tribunal before which I am to answer."



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

## THE RAILWAY.

The brief comments we made last week on the bill introduced by Mr. Flint, have called forth a reply from the Hon. gentleman, which, in compliance with his request, we take pleasure in publishing, as therein he plainly "defines his position." He promises that while the bill is in committee he shall endeavour to see that the interest of the North Riding (which he considers identical with the South) shall be fairly protected. We hope this means he acknowledges the force of our objection that too small a share of the Provisional Directors, as provided in his bill, was originally assigned to the North Riding, and that, so far as depends upon himself, the inequality shall be rectified. The point is one of some importance. Let us suppose the bill passed, the Company formed, and the grant of land in aid of the railway obtained. In all probability, in that case, the shares will be in great demand. The allotment of the shares among the applicants will depend

in just such proportions as they please, upon the Provisional Directors. If the South is to have six Directors to the North Riding's one, is there not every likelihood of the shares being allotted in the same proportion, and what chance would the inhabitants of the North Riding, if they wished to subscribe for one-half of the stock, have of obtaining it? If putting the question in this shape is an evidence of a feeling of "petty jealousy," we freely plead guilty to the charge.

Mr. Flint evidently considers the meeting at Madoc, and the resolutions adopted by it, were designed to oppose the Belleville meeting and project. We did not so understand it. It was generally supposed, from the complaints in the Belleville papers, that the executive committee there appointed was practically defunct, there being no public knowledge that it had discharged any of the duties entrusted to it. It was for this reason that the inhabitants of the North Riding—and not merely the residents of Madoc village—appointed a fresh list of Provisional Directors, and especially a Secretary upon whom they could rely to act at once with energy. We cannot see in what manner the meeting here endeavoured to ignore Belleville, as out of the list of names proposed as Provisional Directors, nine were selected from that town.

With respect to our remark about the "little village" of Bridgewater, we can only say that the idea that Madoc would be aggrandized at its expense, never entered our head. The freight alluded to as being dragged out of its course was not merely the few hundred thousand tons of ore from Marmora and Madoc, but also that which is to come from the great West, by way of Lake Huron and Peterborough. If the railroad converts the little village into a large and busy town, so much the better for us all.

We cordially agree with Mr. Flint in deprecating all petty jealousies about the road, and trust that his expectation that it will be built and in working order within the short space of two years may prove to be well founded.

**UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, MADOC.**—The corner-stone of a new Church, to be dedicated to St. John the Baptist, will be laid with Masonic honours, at 1 o'clock, P.M., on Tuesday, the 29th instant. A band will be in attendance, to enliven the proceedings with appropriate music. At half-past 7 P.M. the same day, the Rev. S. Jones, incumbent of Christchurch, West Belleville, will deliver a lecture at the Town Hall, on the poet "Cowper;" the lecture to be preceded and followed by select pieces of vocal and instrumental music. Tickets for the entertainment may be had at the stores in the village. It is hoped that there will be a large "turn out," both to the morning and evening proceedings.

**A LARGE EEL.**—On Saturday evening last, while a party of friends were out boating and fishing on Hog Lake, near Mr. Clougher's landing, one of them hooked an eel, which from its size was supposed, by some, in the dusk, to be a black snake; but before the point could be decided by its capture, the eel escaped by biting off the hook, and swimming away with it. Shortly after, the same fellow was hooked again by his previous captor, and after a struggle of nearly half an hour—for he proved a "slippery customer"—he was secured and finally dispatched. It

measured three feet, all but an inch, in length seven inches in girth; weight, 3½ lbs. Both were found in its mouth. When our friends were fond of angling, catch a larger eel than this by line and hook, we hope they will let us know.

**The Rev. Mr. Killough, of Trenton,** is expected to hold Divine service at the Presby. Church, next Sabbath, morning and evening.

**THE CRICKET CLUB.**—An endeavour is being made to revive this institution, which has hitherto been precarious and intermittent sort of existence, place it on a firmer footing for the future.

## The Railway Bill.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—I regret that anything contained in the now before the House, should cause you to say that North Hastings is to be ignored.

The Bill was prepared at my request by two gentlemen, and was sent by me to the Clerk of House before I knew of the Madoc meeting, and the Bill is in committee, I shall endeavour to see the interest of the North, (which I consider identical with the South), shall be fairly protected.

As to publishing in two of the newspapers "town of Belleville," I suppose the gentlemen drew the Bill, must have forgotten the Madoc. I also did in hastily looking over the manuscript for this unintentional fault I trust we may pardon your forgiveness.

In attending the Madoc meeting I did not see that the Belleville meeting was to be ignored that all we have done was to go for nothing, but the Madoc meeting was for the purpose of aiding one at Belleville as well as the action of the Council. Had I have supposed that your meeting an opposition one, I should not have attended in any way committed myself to a new project when I left that meeting it was in the belief that you were acting in unison with the meeting ready held to promote the object we all seemed much to desire; and it was only when I received petition from Madoc to present to our House I found out to the contrary.

At that meeting I stated that the Bill had been first, and was ordered to a second reading session; that I had sent the Bill down to be printed to be ready for the second reading as soon practicable after the House met, and this is what I understood the Madoc meeting was in concert with Belleville.

The proposed grant of land I had nothing with, nor could I introduce a Bill with a land clause; that is purely a government matter and they may amend the Bill from our House insert the clause in it after it goes down to the Chamber, granting the land, and which I trust will be prepared to do; and no notice is required through the newspapers for that purpose. The Government hold the lands and take the responsibility.

Now, would it be right for me to drop the Bill ready in hand, and take the Madoc resolution frame a Bill founded on them? Could I have done so this session? Where are your notices of application to apply for a Bill; where the funds necessary for the fee, and expenses of printing and translation? Bill founded on your petition could not go on this session, while the notice for renewal of the charter of the old company stands good. I think a resolution will convince you that I have taken the course open to me, which could insure the power of the Bill.

Mr. T. C. Wallbridge's notice is all right for the purpose intended. I believe he has not as yet introduced any Bill, and were he to do so, there is no probability it would pass this short session. I am justified in saying there is no misunderstanding between Mr. W. and myself. I think our object is to work together for the general good of the country, not forgetting Madoc as a part to be greatly benefited by it.

Our object is to get a Road which will conduce to the general prosperity of the whole country, and not any one particular locality. I believe we shall succeed. I do not think Mr. Wallbridge will do an act of injustice to any one back Townships for to help another, and I do not will not throw any obstacle in the way of the going by Bridgewater.

How very kind it would be of the people of to claim of me, because I said I was willing "their wishes to the very letter," to take the age of that promise, and in my absence to



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD a RAILWAY from Belleville to Marmora, by way of Madoc; and for a GRANT of Public Land, to aid in the construction thereof.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS will be Received by the REEVE and TREASURER for COLLECTING the TAXES of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, for the Year 1865. Each Tender to contain the names of Two Responsible Parties, to enter into Bond for the due Performance of the Collector's duties. Tenders to be delivered on or before the second Monday in September, 1865.

No objection to Proposals from outside the Municipality.

By Order.

WILLIAM HARPER, T. Clerk.

Millbridge, August 1st, 1865.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 1st August, 1865.

Blakely, Henry  
Buckler, Thomas  
Baly, John  
Bateman, James  
Conlin, F  
Carman, John  
Cool, Mrs Maria  
Christie, R  
Dockie, Wm  
Dulmage, Samuel  
Eager, Miss Almedia  
Ferguson, Rev G D  
Ferguson R T  
Gamble, Robert  
Guffin, Mrs Lucy  
Gordon, Jas  
George, Mrs  
Gilbert, Wm H

Ilyde, John  
Hunter, Mrs H  
Hagerman, Geo  
Kirk, Charles  
Lemon, Angus  
Minchin, W H  
Melnroy, A  
Pollock, John  
Parks, Elias  
Runnings, Mark  
Reid, John  
Rankin, C E (2)  
Squires J T (2)  
Snider, A G  
Wannamaker, J C  
Walt, Amos  
Waters, P  
Young, James

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood.

ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No: 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

### DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 25th, 1865.

### Important to Farmers!

### BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S

Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill,

Is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

May 10, 1865.

### North American Hotel, Madoc.

### W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

Best Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

### NORTH HASTINGS.

## JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

## "MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC.

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

### SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, at Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

### MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

### FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

### WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

### MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT.

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

### FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

### GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MADOC Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,  
Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

### MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, August 26, 1865.

ASHES	\$4 75 per cwt.
BARLEY	45 cents.
OATS	30 25 cents.
WHEAT	\$1.
RYE	40 cents.
PEAS	50 cents.
HIDES	\$2.
PORK	9 p bbl.
BUTTER	94 p b.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	9

### BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 2s 0d 65 9d. Spring Wheat, 4s 8d 65 9d.  
Rye, 2s 3d. 22s 6d. Barley, 2s 3d. Oats, 1s 6d.  
Peas, 2s 6d. Butter, 9d 1/2 lb. Eggs, 6d. Hides, 3s  
Sheepskins, 2 1/4 for fresh. Wool, 1s 6d.  
\$5 50s 1/2 ton Potash, 2s 9d.

water and the Township of Elzevir, and shut out from the main line of Road, with a quasi branch line. how magnanimous, to their member to sacrifice Elzevir, and himself, their particular advantage. I cannot believe the people are so selfish as a whole, to ask it at the Bridge, the nearest point it can be obtained from Belleville, on any route that could be laid, and then skirt along the ore beds to Madoc Marmora. Then why not expect the Road to go to Madoc? You may think "that the shareholders would insist on that little village being satisfied with a branch line." It might be so if they had a particular locality of Madoc more at heart than general good. I think, however, that those who mean to build the road, will endeavour to be the line where it will give the greatest amount of traffic, and not fear building some three or four miles extra to bring the mining regions under control.

Bridge, water is "a little village." Ten years ago it was no village. It contains now some three hundred inhabitants, and compares favourably with the village, considering the time the two first came into existence. Next to Marmora, Bridge, water has the best water power in the County. And yet, for this "little village" must be left off the main line of Road, simply because it would take some five or fifteen minutes extra of the valuable time of the Marmora and Madoc people in going and returning to and from Belleville, or cause the freight on those two townships "to be dragged out of their pockets."

be serious, Mr. Editor, do we not all want the Road? Is not our County suffering for it at present time, and must it not continue to suffer if we get the Road? Can our waste lands be settled off? Will all of our present population remain with us, if we don't get it? Can we develop mineral resources of the Townships of Madoc, Marmora, and Elzevir until we get the Road built in working order? Then why these petty jealousies about the Road; will they conduce to the benefit of it or to the prosperity of the County? Then let us lay them all aside and work for one of road, that will accommodate all the rear to Belleville, irrespective of a few miles extra in the length of the Road, which I trust will be built and be in full working order within the short space of years.

trust you will publish this as an answer to your article of my seeming neglect, and oblige.

Yours, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 21st August, 1865.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

—Having read the melancholy description of the Echo from the North, in your paper of the 15th, how lamentably he was affected by hearing, we would suppose it not unlike that of Habakuk. When he heard, his belly trembled, his lips quivered at the Voice, rottenness entered into his ears, and he trembled in himself. But the severe melancholy into which he was thrown was more the symptoms of hydrophobia or the bite of a mad dog. No doubt his cure was effected by the same means alluded to in the latter case. But notwithstanding the fearful ordeal which he passed (thanks to good constitution) he has the hardihood to attempt a refutation of what the Voice uttered. But a very commencement; leaves the subject under consideration, to pass some severe strictures on the Editor for publishing exaggerated statements with reference to the exodus in question; then, again, showing himself to be in no better informed than the public at a far greater number had returned than had fled, leaving the glad tidings to be sounded forth by an Echo from the North. His next attempt is a low expression to ridicule historical facts, at the same time acknowledging that it is beyond his conferees' comprehension, which only shows that he is one of our juvenile politicians, and grossly ignorant of Canadian history. He next seems to fall into a relapse of his former gloom; loses sight of the subject he attempts to discuss, besmears legislators with toyism, a subject no doubt congenial to his head and heart. His next endeavour is to impute the motives of the Voice; goes on a good deal of irrelevant matters, and winds up with an unprovoked attack on our American neighbour whom he denounces as a set of brags. I hope, when we hear the Echo again, he will do something in extenuation of our political and financial famine.

FROM THE NORTH.

Madoc, August 1st, 1865.



## WHAT IS WEALTH?

Wealth is something more than gold,  
More than luxury and ease;  
Treasures never to be sold  
May be found apart from these.  
Mrs. who great possessions own  
May be needy more the least.  
They are rich, and they alone,  
Who have store of nobleness.

Palaces are dreary domes—  
Fair demesnes, but deserts wild,  
If there be not happy homes,  
Gentle thoughts, and manners mild.  
Trust me, though his lot be small,  
And he makes but slight pretence,  
He who lives at peace with all,  
Dwells in true magnificence.

If you'd prove of noble birth,  
O beware of judgments rash;  
Scorn to measure human worth  
By the sordid rule of cash.  
Gold and silver may depart,  
Frothest dynasties may fall,  
He who has the truest heart  
Is the richest of us all.

## HOW MY HAIR BECAME GREY.

(Concluded.)

"Are you certain," I asked, and how unnaturally hollow my whispering voice sounded! "that he does not suspect you saw him?"

"No, I got strength at the moment, somehow, and walked quietly from the room; but oh, Maggie, what are we to do?"

"We must," said I, bracing myself for this fearful emergency, "first of all gently wake up Susan, and then try, all three, and get out the door and off, before he finds out that he's discovered. Where are the keys?" Great goodness! they had been taken up, we then remembered, as was the custom every night, and left in a small basket on a table in my aunt's room.

"Sure I saw it there," she exclaimed, "and the table, you know, is just by the bed; but I forgot in my fright what it was, and all about it. Now there is no earthly hope left; we can't possibly escape from the house; the windows are barred, the doors are locked, and the keys up close to where that fearful wretch is lurking."

"I fear, indeed, dear aunt," I exclaimed, bursting into tears, and throwing my arms round her, "that our destruction is inevitable." And I shook with convulsive but suppressed sobs.

"Don't, don't, my poor darling child," said my beloved relative soothingly, now aroused and excited by the violence of my emotion. "There is One who can help us in the last extremity: let us ask Him; and with our arms encircling one another we sank upon our knees, while Aunt Osborne uttered a few trembling petitions, in a whispered but earnest voice. We rose strengthened and encouraged."

"Better," I said, "to call up poor Susan. If it comes to a last struggle, three together might do something; 'you'll not be afraid to stay here if I slip down to her?'"

"No, dear," she answered; "you know that he had no idea that we suspect anything, and he'll be quiet for awhile."

I stole softly out, and down the stairs to the basement; the room which the housemaid occupied, and the cook with her when she was at home, was in a remote part of the house, off a passage at the other side of the kitchen; while the man's apartment was at the opposite extreme end of the lower story. I passed quickly on, and opening the door called out in a low tone, "Susan, Susan!" There was no reply. Going up to the bed, "She has covered herself up in the quilt," I muttered; "poor thing, she was so tired and sleepy; how tossed, though, all the clothes are!" I drew down the coverlet. Useless to try, and describe the sight that met me, the icy chill I felt; she had been barbarously murdered! A handkerchief or string of some kind was tied so tightly round the throat that it had cut the skin, the eyes were protruding with a glassy stare, and a frothy mucus covered the parted lips; both hands were clenched, as in the last agony. That there had been a fierce struggle was evident, as well from the disordered state of the bedclothes, as that one of the shut hands contained a woolly curl that I knew must have been torn, in the conflict, from the murderer's head. The coldness and rigidity of death were already creeping over the frame. "Poor unfortunate girl!" I groaned out, as I staggered against the wall, "this was the cry we heard." In some strange way the sight of that disfigured corpse imparted a sudden and almost unnatural courage. "God helping me, I'll thwart this ruffian yet," I said, "and there's no time to be lost; my poor, kind-hearted Susan!" I leant down and

quickly detached, with the aid of a knife, the string by which she had been strangled, and then closed the eyes, drew the stiffened frame into a full-length posture, and, adjusting the bedclothes, I reverently drew the quilt again over the dead discoloured face; and, with a firmer tread than I had entered, left the room. "Let me see," I said, "I must try and not tell aught yet, and when I returned, 'on second thoughts,' said I, 'I have determined not to awaken Susan while, at all events till we see what may be done; she would be sure to cause some disturbance in her fright.'"

"Oh, nonsense," aunt whispered, "I won't have the poor creature perhaps murdered, in her bed, without knowing or hearing a word; come, I'll go to her myself."

"Stop, aunt," I said; "you must not."

"Why? Oh, Maggie, is there anything more?"

For she saw the agitation that I could not conceal.

"No use," said I, "in concealing it; he has murdered her already; we have but our own safety now to think of." I dreaded the effect of this intelligence upon one who was already so entirely unnerved by our terrible position; she sank back into her seat, and folded her hands, with a look of passive despair.

"Poor thing!" she murmured, "I suppose she has only preceded us a little."

"Look, now, dear aunt," and I knelt down beside her chair, and was wonderfully steady and strong. "I am resolved on one last effort for our lives. You know that I have acquired by practice a peculiar ability of moving about when I choose, without a sound. I little dreamed I ever should need to exercise it thus; but you remember that poor unfortunate Susan and Mrs. Gwyane used to say that I could follow them in the dark to frighten them. Now, I'll just go up this moment, and see if I can't get into that room and bring out the keys, without his hearing me, and then we might readily escape. See, it's our sole chance."

Aunt Osborne shook her head, and seemed incredulous as to my ever succeeding. I saw with fresh concern that a kind of apathetic stupor was stealing over her, and I dreaded that she might get a fit.

"Come, courage," I said; "God will not forsake us. I'm quite certain that I shall succeed."

Slipping off my shoes and folding my dress round my shoulders, so as to be less impeded, I literally crept up stairs, advancing with extreme care, lest the creaking of a board, or the slightest sound, might indicate my approach. When I reached the lobby, I stood by the clock-hole, as we called it, already referred to, for some moments, to listen, but there was not the least sound; then with as possible, a yet more stealthy movement, I went on to the door of the room; and again stopped, scarcely daring to draw breath for fear of exciting Park's suspicions. I had felt marvellously firm and nerved up this, but now that the assassin was, the full consciousness of the impending danger came with such force that I felt the rapid beat of my heart, and my limbs shook so, that I had to lean for support against the wall. I again called up the tragedy below, that had imparted such a feeling of indignation, as to quell the overpowering nervousness that had preceded it. I passed my hand gently along the door, which was half open, to ascertain if by chance the key might be on the outside, and to my great joy I unexpectedly found it was; surely, I thought, a most merciful provision by this discovery. I went on into the room.

Here I assumed a stooping posture, fearful lest a possible gleam from the window, falling on my full head, might do mischief. I had now, of course, need of the utmost caution; an unguarded stir, a sudden encounter with any article of furniture, and we were ruined. To provide against the latter peril, I kept swaying one arm gently round me, treading step by step, more, as I afterwards thought, like a carefully feeling every foothold for fear of sinking. At last I reached the small table; there in a momentary pause I heard from the bed a heavy breath, an inarticulate mutter, accompanied by a restless movement. I stretched out my hand quickly, too quickly in the intense eagerness to clutch the basket with the keys, and turned it over with a loud rattle. To grasp them all with one desperate effort, to turn and fly, and then to turn the key, all was the work of an instant. moment, when countless events of the past thronged in upon the brain as life is ebbing. As I thought that well-nigh maddened me as I stood outside the door; the fear that my cold and quivering fingers would never turn the key in time—that some im-

minent would bar the shooting home of the lock, the exasperated villain would be out upon me before I could escape. All these, and a hundred other thoughts, awful instant that intervened after I had touched the door, and before I succeeded in securing it. The relief with which I felt the key turn and heard the click easy but better imagined than described. I knew, too, that it was a mortise lock and could be opened from within by unaided effort. As my feet could carry me I hurried down to the lobby, with presence of mind enough, however, to the garment that came first to hand, from where I was hung, as I passed the place on the lobby, which to protect my poor relative against the air. I could hear, as I descended the stairs, the wretched assassin making most vigorous, but ineffectual, efforts to force his way out; but in the hall I was wrapping my aunt up in the cloak that I brought, we heard the window above let down, and at once a long, low, peculiar whisper. "Quick," I exclaimed, seizing by the arm my scared companion, who could scarce be persuaded that the hope of extirpation now open to us was reality, "we must go by the back door and out little wicket at the other side of the yard; the fall is evidently has accomplices outside, and we have done with danger yet." It was no easy matter to pour Aunt Osborne on, she was in so great a tremor that her limbs all but failed. We got, however, to the yard, and out the small door, looking each after and so, avoiding the Laurel Walk, as the most probable place where the others might be watching concealed, we ran on up the front avenue, and the was I am sure that saved us; for those in the who were outside, concluding, I suppose, that would endeavour to reach the gate lodge as a natural refuge, remained posted at that end of the hall. By the same favouring Providence that had conducted us, a company of soldiers, with two officers and a magistrate, were passing the gate, and reached it upon some night patrol. I knew the gentleman, who lived in the town, and instantly formed him and the officers of what had occurred. A picked number of men were dispatched to the plantations, and try and secure as many of the gang as they could find; while some more rushed to the house. Nor was it till after a long and resistance that Parks himself was finally captured. The pedlar was also apprehended, found hidden in the shrubbery.

I have little more to add. I must leave it to the reader's imagination to supply matters of minute detail. The miserable, treacherous black had, I found, all his plans arranged to decamp in the night with his accomplices, after their deeds of robbery and murder had been effected. My beloved aunt's slight stroke of paralysis the morning succeeded that memorable night, and survived altogether three months; so that Parks, if he did not succeed the full accomplishment of his purpose, deferred the last penalty of the law, (according to the hope not unwise usage of those troubled times, made the scene of their crimes the place of their final execution) at a cross road close by Black Lodge, that for a long period after was—ought I can tell may still be—called Park's Cross. And thus it came to pass that in less than a week subsequent to the terrors of that dreadful night, hair, that had been before black like the raven's was white as the driven snow.

## VARIETIES.

What is that which no man wants, which if a man be would not part with for untold wealth?—A bald head.

"I don't mind about being bitten by the mosquitoes," said a person; "but I wish they wouldn't say grace before meals."

No man is content with his own condition, though it be the best, nor dissatisfied with his own wit, though it be the best.

At one of the Mission Sunday Schools, the other day, the pervading under a little speech, deploring the small number of pupils. He appealed to the scholars. "What can I say to you, to get the boys and girls here?" "I know," said one of theurchins. "What is it?" "Give 'em all five cents apiece!"

A seaman, very poorly dressed, applied to an officer of the U. S. gunboat, to be entered on the ship's books. The officer, observing his ragged appearance, rejected him. "No," replied Jack, "that your honour will not condemn him on account of the rigging." This reply excited attention, and the sailor was engaged. He proved one of the best men on board.

A contemporary journalist wisely remarks as follows: "An editor may write articles, for years, which meet with your approbation, but you will give him no special praise for it. It happens to write a few lines which you do not approve, and get in a terrible rage, and declare you will never forgive him for it. What a peaceful and pleasant life an editor has!"